THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

MUDD.

He is Visited at His Home—How the Doctor Looks, and What He Says—His Reported Confession to Captain Dutton a Sham.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent has been conversing with Dr. Mudd since his liberation from imprisonment on the Dry Tortugas. He gives the following interesting account of the interview:—

The Doctor says he is thirty-five years of age, married in 1860, built the house in which he now lives after his marriage, owned a well-stocked farm of about thirty acres in Virginia, near the Potomac, and was in the enjoyment of a pretty extensive practice up to the time of his arrest in 1865. The world went well and smoothly with him previous to that unhappy event. His house was furnished with all the comforts of a country gentleman's residence. He had his horses and hounds, and in the sporting season was foremost at every fox hunt and at every manly outdoor sport. He had robust health and a vigorous, athletic frame in those days; it is very different with him now. Above the middle height, with a reddish moustache and chin whisker, a high forehead and attenuated nose, his appearance indicates a man of calm and slow reflection, gentle in manner, and of a very domestic turn. He says he was born within a few miles of this house, and has lived all his life in the country. His whole desire now is to be allowed to spend the balance of his days quietly in the bosom of his family. In his sunken, lustreless eye, pallid lips, and cold, ashy complexion one can read the words "Dry Tortugas" with a terrible significance. In the prime of his years, looking prematurely old and care-worn, there are few indeed who could gaze on the wreck and ravage in the face of this man before them without feeling a sentiment of sympathy and commiseration. "I have come home," said the Doctor, sorrowfully, "to find nothing left me but my wife and family. No money, no provisions, no crops in the ground, and no clear way before me where to derive the means of support in my present enfeebled condition." There was no deception here. In the scanty furniture of the house, and in the pale, sad countenance of the speaker, there was evidence enough of poor and altered fortune. It was now evening, and growing rapidly dark. A big fire blazed on the ample hearth, and Mrs. Mudd, an intelligent and handsome lady, with one of her children, joined the doctor and ourselves in the conversation over the events of that memorable April morning after the assassination.

"Did you see Booth, Mrs. Mudd?" we inquired, with a feeling of intense interest to hear her reply.

"Yes," she replied, "I saw him self and Harold after they entered this parlor. Booth stretched himself out on that sofa there and Harold stooped down to whisper something to him."

"How did Booth look?"

"Very bad. He seemed as though he had been drinking very hard; his eyes were red and swollen and his hair in disorder."

"Did he appear to suffer much?"

"Not after he laid down on the sofa. In fact, it seemed as if hardly anything was wrong with him then."

"What kind of a fracture did Booth sustain?" we inquired, addressing the Doctor.

"Well," said he, "after he was laid down on that sofa, and having told me his leg was fractured by his horse falling on him during his journey up from Richmond, I took a knife and split the leg of his boot down to the instep, slipped it off, and the sock with it; I then felt carefully with both hands down along his leg, but at first could discover nothing like crepitation till, after a second investigation, I found on the outside, near the ankle, something that felt like indurated flesh, and then, for the first time, I concluded it was a direct and clean fracture of the bone. I then improvised out of pasteboard a sort of boot that adhered close enough to the leg to keep it rigidly straight below the knee, without at all interfering with the flexure of the leg. A low cut shoe was substituted for the leather boot, and between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning Booth and his companions started off for a point on the river below."

"How did Booth's horse look after his long ride?" we inquired.

"The boy, after putting him up in the stable," the Doctor replied, "reported that his back underneath the forward part of the saddle was raw and bloody. This circumstance tallied with Booth's account that he had been riding all day previous from Richmond, and no suspicion arose in my mind for one instant that the man whose leg I was attending to was anything more than he represented himself."

"You knew Booth before, Doctor?"

"Yes," replied the Doctor. "I was first introduced to Booth in November, 1864, at the church yonder, spoke a few words to him, and never saw him afterwards until a little while before Christmas, when I happened to be in Washington making a few purchases, and waiting for some friends from Baltimore, who promised to meet me at the Pennsylvania House and come out here to spend the holidays. I was walking past the National Hotel at the time, when a person tapped me on the shoulder, and, on turning round, I discovered it was the gentleman I was introduced to at the church about six weeks previously. He asked me aside for a moment, and said he desired an introduction to John H. Surratt, with whom he presumed I was acquainted. I said that I was. Surratt and I became almost necessarily acquainted from the fact of his living on the road I travelled so often on my way to Washington, and having the only tavern on the way that I cared to visit. Booth and I walked along the avenue three or four blocks, when we suddenly came across Surratt and Weichman, and all four having become acquainted we adjourned to the National Hotel and had a round of drinks. The witnesses in my case swore that Booth and I moved to a corner of the room and were engaged for an hour or so in secret consultation. That was a barefaced lie. The whole four of us were in loud and open conversation all the time we were together, and when we separated we four never met again."

"You told the soldiers, Doctor, the course the fugitives pursued after leaving your house?"

"I did. I told them the route that Booth told me he intended to take; but Booth, it seems, changed his mind after quitting here and went another way. This was natural enough; yet I was straightway accused of seeking to set the soldiers astray, and it was urged against me as proof positive of implication in the conspiracy."

"You must have felt seriously agitated on being arrested in connection with this matter?"

"No, sir. I was just as self possessed as I am now. They might have hanged me at the time and I should have faced death just as composedly as I smoke this pipe."

"What did you think of the military commission?"

"Well, it would take me too long to tell you. Suffice it to say that not a man of them sat on my trial with an unbiassed mind. Before a word of evidence was heard my case was prejudged, and I was already condemned on the strength of rumor and misrepresentation. The witnesses perjured themselves, and while I was sitting there in that dock, listening to their monstrous falsehoods, I felt ashamed of my species, and lost faith forever in all mankind. That men could stand up in that court and take an oath before Heaven to tell the truth, and the next moment set themselves to work to swear away by downright perjury the life of a fellow man, was a thing that I in my innocence of the world never thought possible. After I was convicted and sent away to the Dry Tortugas a confession was got up by Secretary Stanton purporting to have been made by me to Captain Dutton on board the steamer, and was afterwards appended to the official report of my trial. This was one of the most infamous dodges practised against me, and was evidently intended as a justification for the illegality of my conviction. I never made such a confession, and never could have made it, even if I tried."

"How did they treat you down there at the Dry Tortugas?"

"Well, I feel indisposed to say much on that head. If I made disclosures of matters with which I am acquainted certain officers in command there might find themselves curiously compromised."

"You did good service during the fever plague, Doctor?"

"Well, I can say this, that as long as I acted as post physician not a single life was lost. My whole time was devoted to fighting the spread of the disease and investigating its specific nature. I found that the disease does not generate the poison which gives rise to the plague. The difference between contagion and infection which I have discovered is that one generates the poison from which the fever springs and the other does not. Contagion, such as smallpox, measles, etc., generates the poison which spreads the complaint of yellow fever, typhoid fever, and other such infectious diseases. It requires contact with the poison and not with the disease to infect a person, and if a thousand cases of fever were removed from the place of the disease no danger whatever need be apprehended. The fever of the Dry Tortugas was of the same type as the typhoid, and the treatment on the expectant plan—that is, watching the case, and treating the symptoms as they manifest themselves."

"Were you untrammelled in your management of the sick?"

"No, sir; there's where I felt the awkwardness of my position. I was trammelled, and consequently could not act with the independence a physician under such circumstances should have."

The Doctor talked at considerable length on many other topics connected with his imprisonment. In replying to the remark that his feelings must have been greatly exercised at coming within sight of his old home and meeting his wife once more, he said, with visible tremor, that words were entirely inadequate to express the overwhelming emotions that filled his mind. It appears that a few days before he left the Dry Tortugas a company of the 3d Artillery, who were on board a transport about being shipped to some other poin', on seeing the doctor walking on the parapet, set up three cheers for the man who perilled his life for them in the heroic fight with the dread visitation of fever. We talked along till midnight, then retired to a comfortable feather bed and, rising with the sun in the morning, started on our homeward journey to Washington.

GOVERNOR GEARY.

He Vetoes Another Act of the State Legislature.

On Monday evening the Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth presented to the House of Representatives four messages from Governor Geary, vetoing certain enactments of both branches of the Legislature. We select this one as being of interest to our own citizens:—

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, March 29, 1869.—To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:—Gentlemen: House bill No. 440, entitled, "An Act Supplementary to an Act to Incorporate the Mercantile Insurance Guarantee and Trust Company of Philadelphia, approved the 21st day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine," is hereby returned with my objections.

In the first place the enrolment tax has never been paid on the act to which this is a supplement, and hence there is no law to which this a supplement can attach. The first section of the act approved May 1, 1868, on the subject of enrolment tax, provides that no private act of Assembly subject to said tax, "shall be enrolled in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, or published, or have the force or effect of law, until the party asking or requiring the same shall have paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth" the amount of tax fixed by law. I deem it against public policy to encourage the non-payment of enrolment taxes; and I have, therefore, felt constrained to withhold my approval from all such enactments.

Besides this, the provision of the second section of the bill seems to be unusual and dangerous to the right and liberties of the citizen. It is provided that on the application of the company the Governor shall appoint and commission not exceeding eight police detectives, selected by the company, who "shall severally possess and exercise throughout the State all the powers granted and conferred by the third section of an act * * * empowering railroad companies to employ police force * * * and all keepers of jails and station houses are required to receive all persons duly arrested by said agents, as if such arrests had been made by constables or police officers." And it is further provided that "the said commissions of the Governor shall cease and be determined whenever the president of the said company shall notify such person or persons in writing that the said company has dispensed with, or no longer requires his or their services."

I regard what is known as the Railroad Police bill of 1865 as having gone to the utmost verge of constitutional power. That limited the jurisdiction of the appointees to a small territory, whilst the present bill authorizes roving commissions over the whole State, to continue at the pleasure of the company, thus virtually placing the administration of this branch of the public justice in the hands of a private corporation.

The eighth section of the ninth article of the Constitution is as follows:—"That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions from unreasonable searches and seizures; and that no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation."

These time-honored provisions of the fundamental law were intended to protect the citizens of the State in their personal liberty, and from all unreasonable arrests, searches, and seizures of their persons or property. This bill, in my judgment, takes away these constitutional guarantees, and cannot be vindicated or sustained by any sound principles of public policy.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Facts About the Cuban Revolution.

The present movement for the liberation of Cuba from Spanish tyranny began on the 10th of October last, when 127 men at Yara, under General Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, declared for the independance of the island. In less than six months it has spread until it now embraces an area of 20,000 out of the 30,000 square miles included in the whole island. Within these limits there are 147 cities, towns, and villages, of which more than one-half are in the hands of the revolutionists.

Out of the 150 000 men able to bear arms on the whole island, 45 000 are in the ranks of the patriots, 30 000 of them being stationed in the Eastern and 15,000 in the Central Department. The total population of the district in rebellion is 548,738, of whom there are in the Eastern Department 126,368 whites, 86,374 negroes free before the revolution, and 51,778 slaves just emancipated by the patriot leaders. In the Central Department the numbers are 172,567 whites, 42,444 negroes formerly free, and 69,207 slaves newly freed. The patriots have thus, it will be seen, given liberty to more than 120,000 slaves, and when they succeed in redeeming the whole island will do the same for 180,000 more.

The estimated wealth of the real estate in the territory held by the patriots was, in 1862, $650,000,000, and its industry and commerce were reckoned as representing a capital of $774,000,000. The annual productions were:—Sugar, $62,000,000; tobacco, $15,000,000; other produce, $52,000,000.

It will thus be seen that the insurrection is by no means the trifling matter the Spaniards represent it to be. If the men who are conducting it can but fairly organize and put in action a form of government, there is no reason why belligerent rights should not be conceded to them, if, indeed, their independence should not immediately be acknowledged.—*N. Y. Sun.*

FORTUNE'S FREAK.

A Dubuque Wood-sawyer Becomes a Millionaire.

Wonders never cease; and Fortune, whom all court so assiduously, has no end to the freaks she will play upon mankind. Now we hear from the Dubuque (Iowa) *Times*, of published on Thursday last, that a poor man has suddenly become rich. Says the journal:—

Three years ago there resided in this city a sun-burned, hard-fisted, industrious man named Adolph Gull, who earned the food required for the consumption of himself, wife, and family of seven children by sawing wood from door to door. But little was known of his early history beyond the fact that he was an exile from Poland, Europe, an item of information which he imparted to one or two personal friends, with the further statement that he had relatives living there who were very wealthy, and might place him above want, if so disposed. During the internal feuds and tyrannical government which oppressed that unhappy land, he, with a number of others, determined to emigrate and seek relief on the shores of free America. After a safe and prosperous voyage the party landed in New York, from which point Mr. Gull continued his journey to the West until he came to Dubuque, where he rented a cheap tenement on Washington street, and settled down to the business we have before stated. How long Mr. Gull would have remained in this city following his humble employment, and congregating with others of his class on Seventh streeth, we do not know, had it not been for the liberality manifested by Uncle Sam. In 1866, Mr. Gull's attention was turned to the homesteads offered by the General Government to all actual settlers on the western frontiers of our State. After revolving the matter over, he resolved to avail himself of the benefits of so humane a provision, and flinging his buck and saw to one side, he packed up his household goods, bade adieu to his fellow comrades, and, with his family, started for the fields of promise. He was fortunate in procuring a good location within twelve miles of Fort Dodge, and soon had a nice little patch of ground under the plough. Here he worked and toiled month after month, and was gradually becoming independent in circumstances through his own exertions, when all at once the fickle goddess fortune came to his relief, and made him a millionaire. On the 14th inst. he was called to Fort Dodge on business, and on inquiring at the Post Office found a letter directed to his address, from the old country, which had evidently been awaiting his order for some days. Mr. Gull took it out, glanced at the superscription intently, and remarking that at last some of the folks had concluded to write to him, opened the document and commenced to read. He had not devoured more than half a dozen lines before he uttered a loud yell, and commenced to dance around in a manner absolutely inexplicable to the bystanders, who thought that the man had suddenly become insane. After the first surprise was over, Mr. Gull became more rational, and informed the spectators that he was no longer a poor plodding farmer, but a millionaire, by the decease of an uncle in Poland, who had willed to him his entire property, amounting to five millions of dollars, which was now awaiting his disposal. All this and much more the letter contained. To make a long story short, Mr. Gull sold his farm the next week and is now on his way to the old country to take possession of his property, passing through Dubuque last Monday evening. We have only to add we hope he will be successful and find everything all right. But who would have supposed that a Dubuque wood-sawyer could ever have turned out a millionaire.

MAD.

Terrible Death of a Man Bitten by a Rabid Dog.

We have to record, says the Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth* of March 26, one of the most unusual and startling fatalities that has ever occurred in our city, in the death of John D. Sargent, a citizen of Frankfort, from hydrophobia. This melancholy event transpired on Sunday night last, when, after twenty-four hours of untold suffering, Mr. Sargent passed away from earth.

Some two months ago a small dog followed Mr. Sargent from the street into his store, and seemed to recognize him virtually as its master. Mr. Sargent one day fed it with a small piece of meat, which it had no sooner swallowed than it caught his hand at the base of the thumb, piercing the flesh with its small keen teeth. He took it off, paying no other attention to the wound, which rapidly healed. The dog died a few days after.

On Saturday evening last Mr. Sargent felt pain in his hand, in the vicinity of the old wound. The pain gradually extended to the fingers and crept up the arm into the body. The arm and hand became numb, incapacitating him from his usual use of those members. The numbness and nervousness increasing, he summoned a physician, who, after a careful examination, could not at first decide upon the nature of his disease, but suspected some disease of the brain. The intervention of nervous spasms, accompanied with the most harrowing symptoms, gave to his disease a frightful cast. By accident, on the presentation of water to allay his thirst, the true character of his malady was developed in the agonizing spasms that immediately racked and tortured his physical frame. He could not endure the sight even of water or its mention. His spasms were brief in duration, but of the most fearful character, causing his eyes to dilate, and his whole appearance to assume a character so frightful that it baffles all description. The slightest impact upon his body caused convulsions, his nervous organism being wrought up to its highest tension. The strength of several persons was necessary to hold him in position during his spasms. He did not seek to inflict harm on any one, but was entirely conscious up to the hour of his death, giving instructions concerning his business, and delivering parting messages to his family and friends. During Sunday he was visited by many citizens and the physicians, who offered all the aid possible for his relief. He swallowed only a few pills by great effort on Sunday morning, the constriction of his throat causing him to refuse anything else. Thus, amid sufferings beyond description or comparison, exceeding anything ever witnessed in the entire history of the medical men that ministered at his bedside, and appalling to every appreciative sense, he lingered till almost nine o'clock on Sunday night, when death relieved him from further pain.

Brad-awls Ineffectual.

The buffaloes found in the telegraph poles of the overland line a new source of delight on the treeless prairie—the novelty of having something to scratch against. But it was expensive scratching for the telegraph company; and there, indeed, was the rub, for the bisons shook down miles of wire daily. A bright idea struck somebody to send to St. Louis and Chicago for all the brad-awls that could be purchased, and these were driven into the poles with a view to wound the animals and check their rubbing propensity. Never was a greater mistake. The buffaloes were delighted. For the first time they came to the scratch sure of a sensation in their thick hides that thrilled them from horn to tail. They would go fifteen miles to find a brad-awl. They fought huge battles around the poles containing them, and the victor would proudly climb the mountainous heap of rump and hump of the fallen and scratch himself into bliss until the brad awl broke or pole came down. There has been no demand for brad awls from the Kansas region since the first invoice.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs at Harrisburg—The Mexican Monument Dedication Indefinitely Postponed—Want of Means the Obstacle.

Crime in the Northwest—Railroad Enterprises.

Financial and Commercial

FROM HARRISBURG

The Mexican Monument—Its Dedication Indefinitely Postponed—The Reasons for Delay.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

HARRISBURG, March 31.—The Commissioners in charge of erecting the monument to the memory of the Pennsylvania soldiers who fell in Mexico have postponed its dedication indefinitely.

Three months ago Colonel John W. Forney was selected to deliver the oration on the occasion. Two weeks ago he declined to act as orator, on account of a great press of private business. The Commissioners appointed by the State were greatly embarrassed by the refusal of the Legislature to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to defray the expense of the dedication, the amount allowed by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House and Finance Committee of the Senate being but five hundred dollars. These facts, added to the unavoidable delay in receiving the statue to cap the monument, compelled the indefinite postponement of its dedication. At least twenty-five thousand members of the military and civic bodies had indicated their purpose to be present here on the 26th of May, who will now doubtless make their arrangements to be at Gettysburg in July, when the battle monument erected on that field will be dedicated. Circulars were printed to-day, signed by the Commissioners, announcing this postponement.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The City Aiding Railroad Corporations—Federal Patronage.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—In the City Council yesterday a proposition was made and laid over for consideration to sell two thousand shares of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock, owned by Baltimore city, at $1·25 per share, the proceeds to be converted into city bonds and indorsements. The ostensible design of the movement is to supply the means to complete the Western Maryland Railroad to Hagerstown and the Potomac river at Williamsport, and finally to the Allegheny coal fields. If this finally passes, the bonds and preferred mortgage of the Western Maryland Company will surely advance from the present price, forty per cent., to at least eighty or ninety. It is fully believed the measure will pass, or something like it.

It is now understood positively that General Grant has determined to give ex Mayor Chapman a good office for his loyal services as Mayor of Baltimore during the war.

FROM OHIO.

Railroading Affairs—Jay Gould's Progressive Spirit.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—After considerable deliberation, the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad rejects the lease proposed by the Erie Road, the alleged reason being a clause in the law passed lately which would make the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Road liable for debts contracted along its line by the Erie. There are probably additional good reasons which are not made public.

Jay Gould talks of building an independent line from Dayton in sixty days, an exceedingly short time for a very large contract. Mr. Gould will arrive here to-day.

FROM THE WEST.

Acquitted of the Charge of Murder—The Suicide Mania.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Dr. Zeramba, charged with the murder of Jacob B. Reicker, by poison, was discharged in the Superior Court yesterday, a *nolle prosequi* having been entered.

Edward Best, book keeper in the music store of J. M. Higgins, was found dead in his room at 1 P. M. yesterday, a victim of suicide by the use of opium, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

The Hudson River Freshet—Accident to a Freight Train.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 31.—The freshet up-river continues. The Hudson River Railroad tracks are flooded. A freight train of thirty cars, which left Albany met with an accident at Castleton, by which ten loaded cars ran into the river. No person was hurt. The trains on the Central Road are much behind time also. The rivers are all swollen.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 31—A. M.—Cotton opens firmer but not higher; middling uplands, 12½d.; middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Shipments from Bombay to 27th inst., since last report, 44,000 bales.

Corn, 30s. 6d. for new.

LONDON, March 31—A. M.—Linseed Oil, £29 15s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 31—P. M.—Consols 93 for money, and 93@93¼ for account. United States Five-twenties, 83¼. Stocks quiet; Erie, 24¼; Illinois Central, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 31—P. M.—California white Wheat, 9s. 10d. Obesse, 76s. 6d Pork, 101s.

HAVRE, March 31.—Cotton on the spot, 147f.; afloat, 146f.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate the House concurrent resolution to adjourn on the 6th proximo.

Mr. Sumner moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Howe and others opposed the motion, and it was lost.

Mr. Fessenden, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said that in his opinion it would be impossible to finish by that time the business pending before the Senate; that the Senate ought not to fix a day for adjournment until it should at least have disposed of the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Sumner agreed with the Senator from Maine, that the Senate ought not to concur in this resolution, but the Indian Appropriation bill was not the only, or even the most important, matter requiring the attention of Congress.

There was the whole subject of Georgia, involving the question of the admission of her Representatives, and the question what shall be done to secure a proper reconstruction of that State? This was the most important subject before Congress, and Senators ought not even to talk of going home until the case of Georgia, in all its branches, had been fully considered and settled.

The settlement of the case of Georgia was important not only to the people of that State, but also as an example for the other States, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia. Another very important matter demanding attention and action at this session was the revision of the naturalization laws, so as to prevent frauds in naturalization.

Mr. Howe was unable to see why it was wrong to talk about adjournment. It was a peculiarity of the Senator from Massachusetts that the longer he stayed here the more he found to be done. (Laughter.)

House of Representatives.

Mr. Laflin presented a petition of Horace L. Emery for an extension of his patent for improvement in the endless chain horse-power.

Mr. Ferry, from the Committee on Rules, reported a new rule, requiring the hall to be cleared of persons not entitled to the privilege of the floor ten minutes before the hour of meeting. Adopted.

Mr. Poland introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the act of August 29, 1842, to provide further remedial justice in the United States Courts. Referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

Mr. Cake stated that he was paired off on the Tenure-of-Office bill, otherwise he would have voted yesterday against concurring in the Senate amendment.

Mr. Cake also introduced a bill to incorporate the Government Anthracite Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Fitch (Nevada) introduced a bill for holding a term of the United States District Court in Nevada. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Witcher (W. Va.) introduced bills to establish a port of entry and to provide for the construction of a custom-house at Charlestown, West Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Bingham introduced a bill extending to corporations the privileges and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution to the citizens of the several States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill to authorize the prepayment of the interest on the public debt, and asked that the committee be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Garfield inquired whether there was now a law making the same provision. He said he had that impression until the Senate had passed this bill.

Mr. Schenck said that the gentleman was right in his impression. There was a joint resolution for the same purpose passed on the 17th of March, 1864.

Mr Garfield inquired how much gold could be used for anticipating interest?

Mr. Schenck said that it was impossible to state the amount, but mentioned an accumulation of eighty millions of gold in the treasury, besides the daily receipts from customs. He had no doubt but that profitable use could be made of a portion of such gold in the way proposed.

The committee were discharged from the further consideration of the bill.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill authorizing an appropriation of $25,000 made for the Bangor, Maine, Custom House for the next fiscal year, to be expended during the present fiscal year. He explained that the work could be completed next May, and referred the House to the enthusiastic assurance given at the last session by the member from that District (Peters) that no further appropriation would be asked for that purpose.

The bill was passed.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 31.—The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Davis, declaring Good Friday to be a public holiday.

Mr. Connell, incorporating the Preachers' Mutual Aid Society of the M. E. Church. Passed.

Also, establishing the width of Berks street, between Fourth and Sixth streets.

Also, relative to the sidewalks in the Twenty-second ward, for their protection.

Also, exempting certain real estate of John McCormick from collateral inheritance tax.

Also, confirming Olney road in the Twenty-second ward as a public highway, 40 feet wide.

Also, authorizing the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company to give certificates of inspection in and for Philadelphia.

Mr. Henszey, one exempting from the payment of military fines, penalties, etc., members of any religious society whose doctrines deny the right of bearing arms.

Mr. Fisher, one increasing the number of terms of the Second Judicial district.

Mr. Connell, one relative to West Philadelphia Mutual Savings Fund in place of one vetoed, and the bill passed.

Mr. White, one relating to suits brought by parties residing in another State against parties residing in this State.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker presented the remonstrance of druggists against the passage of the act preventing the adulteration of drugs, in its present form.

Mr. Rogers introduced an act in reference to the official seals of aldermen, requiring them to be used on all papers after July 1, and legalizing such documents as the Aldermen have already signed without the seal up to the present time. It was passed, and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Josephs an act authorizing the Dorcas Society of St. Augustine's Church to receive a bequest. Passed.

Mr. Davis presented a remonstrance, unanimously signed, against the removal of the farmers from the street stands in Philadelphia.

Also, against the removal of the public buildings.

Mr. Bunn made an effort to report from the committee the Philadelphia Registry law as it passed the Senate.

Mr. Rogers objected.

The House bill requiring the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company to station watchmen at street crossings, was passed to a third reading and laid over.

Mr. Clark, the Speaker, said that he traveled on the road daily during the session, and knew that the company had already stationed flagmen wherever necessary.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, March 31, 1869.

The demand for currency to-day was quite sharp, and the rates were firm, without change The banks are calling in their loans, which adds to the activity of the market and the inconvenience of many of our business men. Our local banks are being heavily drawn upon just now by the country depositors who are in want of currency to settle accounts and to commence spring operations, which fact tends to aggravate the present stringency.

The supply of funds on the market is sufficient for the absolute demands of trade, but the anxiety of borrowers to secure loans renders it an easy task for lenders to control their own terms. Call loans on Government bonds were generally made at 7@8 per cent., and on other securities at 8@9 per cent. The inquiry for money on the streets was quite sharp, and the figures ranged between wide limits, 10@15 per cent. for first class signatures.

Government securities were again dull, at a slight decline of prices. The market, at present, is under the influence of the New York money market, which is represented as increasing in stringency.

Gold is very variable, opening at 131¼ and falling to 131¼ at 12 M.

There was a moderate business effected in stocks this morning, but the general tendency of prices was downwards. State loans were quiet, with sales of the first series at 101¼, and the war loan at 100. Governments were depressed, at a slight decline.

Reading Railroad sold to a limited extent at 45·56, with large offerings at this figure; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 58; Norristown Railroad at 67; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 55¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28¾; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 122¼.

In Coal shares there was an entire absence of any speculative feeling. Big Mountain changed hands at 5¾. 4¾ was bid for New York and Middle; 5¾ for Fulton; and ¼ for Feeder Dam.

Canal stocks were neglected; 17 was the best bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Bank shares were quiet but steady, with sales of Manufacturers' and Mechanics' at 30¾; 160 was offered for Philadelphia; 57 for Commercial; 30 for Mechanics'; 112 for Southwark; 38¾ for Penn Township; 77¾ for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 69 for Corn Exchange.

Passenger Railway shares were without special change. Girard College sold at 27¾. The following were the bids:—40 for Second and Third; 16 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 59 for West Philadelphia; 12¾ for Reatonville; 38 for Green and Coates; and 25 for Germantown.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1800 City 6s, New	100¾	12 sh Penna R	58
$500 do	100¾	3 do	57¾
$800 Pa 6s, 1 series	101	120 do	58
$10000 do	101¼	100 do	58
$5000 Pa 6s W L	98	342 do	58
2days	100	100 do	57¾
$100 C & Am 6s '70	92	14 do	58
$6000 Leh V R 1st	86	7 sh Leh V R	35¾
$2000 do	85	5 sh Acad Music	35
$2800 Leh 6s gold	93¾	160 sh Phil & E	30
$1000 do	91¾	100 do	28¾
12 sh Manuf Bk	3¾	8 sh C & Am	122¼
5 sh Read	45¾	200 sh Big Mt	5¾
300 do	45 5/8	38 sh Girard Col	27¾
23 sh Norriston	67		

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	131¼	12·05 P. M.	131¼
10·25 "	131¼	12 10 "	131¼
11 55 "	131¼	12 25 "	131¼
12 M.	131¼	12·35 "	131¼

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115¾; 5-20s of 1862, 118¾@118¾; 5-20s, 1864, 113¾@114; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 113¾@114¼; July, 1865, 112¾@113¼; do., 1867, 113¾@113¾; do. 1868, 113@113¼; 10-40s, 104¾@105¼. Gold, 131¼. Pacifics, 104¼@104¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115¾; do. 1862, 117¾@118¼; do., 1864, 113¾@114¼; do., 1865, 115¾@116¼; do. 1865, new, 112¾@112¾; do., 1867, new, 112¾@113¼; do., 1868, 112¾@113¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@105¼; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 104¾@104¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19·; Gold, 131¼@131¼; Silver, 125@126.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¼@115¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 117¼@118¼; do. 1864, 113¾@114; do., 1865, 115¾@116¼; do. July, 1865, 112¾@113; do. July, 1867, 112¾@113¼; do. 1868, 112¾@113¼; 5s, 10-40s, 104¾@105¼. U. S. Pacific Railroad, City 6's, 119·25. Gold, 131¼@131¼.

Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	160¾	Cleveland & Toledo	106¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	91¾	Toledo & Wab.	66¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	95¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. c	70¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89¾	Mil. & St. P. pref.	79¾
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	83¾	Adams Express	58¾
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	92¾	Wells, Fargo	30¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	135¾	United States	57¾
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	124¾	Tennessee 6s, new	64
Pacific Mail S. Co.	89	Gold	131¼
West. Union Tel.	38¾	Market steady.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 31.—The Flour market is steady at previously quoted rates. The sales foot up 900 barrels, including superfine at $5 25@5·50; extras at $6@6·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6 50@7·25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·50; and fancy brands at $9·75@12, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $7 50@8 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is characterized by much firmness, and for prime lots there is a good inquiry, but inferior lots are neglected; sales of red at $1·60@1·70, and 1200 bushels amber at $1·80@1 90. Rye is dull at $1 45@1 50 per bushel. Corn is quiet and prices favor buyers; sales of 6000 bushels yellow at 85@86c., and 2500 bushels Western mixed at 83@84c. Oats are selling at 73@75c. for Western, and 60@68c. for Pennsylvania.

1000 bushels New York Barley sold at $2.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $56 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is less active. 300 bushels sold at $9·75@10. Timothy ranges from $3·35 to $3 62½, and Flaxseed from $2·65 to $2·70.

Whisky is firm at $1 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, March 31.—Passed in for Baltimore—Barques E. H. Duvall, from Liverpool; Seneca, from Messina; Delaware, from Demerara; ship Grey Eagle, from Rio; schr Lucy W. Alexander, from Ponce; ship Alexandria, from Liverpool for Norfolk. Passed out—Barques O. M. Rume, for Montevideo; Acacia, for Matanzas; Palestine, for Buenos Ayres; and brig Hibernia, for Montevideo.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

LONDONDERRY, March 31. — Arrived, steamship Peruvian, from Portland.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 31.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....46 | 11 A. M.....62 | 2 P. M.....54

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig John Crystal, Barnes, Ponce, P. R., John Mason & Co.

Schr Vapor, Johnson Providence, John Rommel, Jr.

Schr Robin Hood, Adams, New Haven, do.

Schr A. Hammond, Paine, Wellfleet, Shinkerson & Co.

Schr W. A. Steelman, Neal, Cape Island, do.

Schr Transit, Young, Warren, R. I., do.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, Warren, R. I., do.

Schr Wakeful, Carr, Lynn, do.

Schr H. B. Gibson, Lincoln, Hyannis, do.

Schr M. H. Read, Benson, New Bedford, do.

Schr N. C. Price, Smith, Cape Island, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Swed. barque Carl Johann, Nordin, 41 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.

Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, 6 days from Calbarien, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Addie M. Bird, Merrill, 9 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Thomas Watson & Sons.

Schr Restless Kelly, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, from Boston.

Schr Vapor, Johnson, from Hartford.

Schr Flight, Crowell, from Boston.

BELOW.

Barque Roth

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Canada and Annexation.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Cudlip's resolution in favor of annexing New Brunswick to the United States has been declared "treasonable," and ignominiously "refused a place on the notice book." Let Mr. Cudlip bide his time. New Brunswick is not the whole dominion; most certainly as regards the disposition to "gravitate towards the United States," New Brunswick is not Nova Scotia. Rome was not built in a day, nor can the formation of our "ocean-bound republic" of the future be wisely precipitated.

But if to resolve annexation be treasonable, clearly it is not treason to talk it. The London *Times* itself, which holds that the Confederation movement of the provinces makes them "more free than ever to dispose themselves as they please," declares now that "if the mass of the people should hereafter desire to enter the American Union, England will assuredly not lift a finger to prevent it." Is this presentiment of Canadian annexation in the future a general one in England? It should seem so, since the *Times* declares that its opponents on the Confederation question also hold that "the territory must be absorbed sooner or later by the United States."

Americans sometimes are ridiculed, and oftener ridicule themselves, for a "manifest destiny" inflation—a thirst for territorial acquisition. But it is not in the United States that this subject is most talked about. To find the manifest-destiny fever running highest we must go to the press of Canada and Mexico, which countries stand half hoping half dreading, and altogether certain to be annexed, and to that of Great Britain and France, which have made up their minds to annexation as something inevitable. It is the London *Times* itself which exhorts us to seize Mexico, and which dimly hints at the Canadians "gravitating towards the United States by a natural law," and "destined one day to obey the centripetal force." Mr. Reverdy Johnson's after-dinner speech to the British Colonial Society, suggesting that "some of the colonies which now flourished under the dominion of her Majesty might, in the process of time, find themselves under the Stars and Stripes," was received without any indignant protest. The papers that commented on the speech took the prospect of annexation, some with grim, Indian-like fortitude, others with more Indian-like reticence, and some on the optimistic theory that it would be just as well, for all parties, to let Canada go.

The British tourists in Canada are, however, the most outspoken advocates of annexation, and the most cheerful and confident prophets of its happy results to everybody. Take, for example, Mr. Frederick Whymper, who declares, "That it is the destiny of the United States to possess the whole Northern Continent, I fully believe." This writer, so far from doubting or deprecating such an issue, declares "We shall be released from an incumbrance, a source of expense and possible weakness; they (the provinces) freed from the trammels of periodical alarms of invasion, and feeling the strength of independence, will develop and grow; and speaking very plainly and to the point—our commercial relations with them will double and quadruple themselves in value." It would be easy to cite similar advice from dozens of intelligent English tourists.

Now, the noticeable point in these and similar utterances occurring every day is the drift of public sentiment. There has been a wondrous change in this respect within ten years. Formerly, the talk of speedily "absorbing" Canada was indulged mainly by enthusiasts; now we find a general, indistinct, but powerful impression prevailing everywhere that annexation at some day is inevitable. Formerly, very few people believed in the wisdom of annexation; now, Englishmen themselves are arguing its advantages.

The lesson is obvious. Ten years hence that which is now a possibility may have become an actuality—a happy and pacific consummation to which Great Britain, British America, and the United States may have all with equal alacrity lent their hands. For that very reason the talk of "conquering Canada" in war, of buying it for a hundred millions in peace, of giving it over as a prey to Fenians, and the like, is all gratuitous. Canada must come to us, if at all, by the free consent of her people and ours. It is a fruit that is not to be gathered till it falls ripe to the soil.

The Alabama Convention.

From the N. Y. World.

No one of our readers has inferred, we trust, because we have advocated the ratification of the Johnson treaty, that it is a matter of any concern to us more than to all other citizens of the republic whether it is ratified or rejected. An administration is now in power in this country with which we have no political connection or sympathy; but we do not wish, for that reason, to see the Government commit what seems to us a great mistake, or to see the country placed in a false position. It is not to be denied that, in making the convention which has been sent home for ratification, Mr. Reverdy Johnson pursued, step by step, the specific instructions of his own Government. By instruction, he asked the British Government to assent to a mode of settlement to which it has assented. By instruction he procured the agreement of that Government to every stipulation which the treaty contains. Now it is, we venture to say, a new idea in our diplomacy that a change of administration breaks the continuity, if we may so express it, of its diplomatic action. The world at large does not take such special notice of our political changes as to expect to see one administration *repudiate* the stipulations entered into by another, when we ourselves, through our regularly constituted organs, have induced another country to enter into those stipulations. Something of this kind once occurred in the relations of England and France. The Ministry of M. Guizot, under Louis Philippe, entered into a convention with England conceding the mutual right of search by vessels suspected of being engaged in the slave-trade. The treaty encountered great resistance in France, and the Chamber of Deputies finally passed a vote which condemned it. The executive government was thus placed in a great dilemma, from which it was found very difficult to rescue the country with honor and respectability.

Certainly, it is true that a treaty requires the ratification of the Senate of the United States, and that until that ratification is given everything is provisional, or, to use the diplomatic phrase, the proposed treaty is a mere "protocol." But when the Executive has sent an agent abroad with specific instructions to *propose* a certain thing, and assent to it has been obtained, there ought to be a very clear case of inexpediency made out before the Senate can rightfully refuse to ratify that to which a foreign government has been urged to agree and to which they have agreed.

Now, what are the objections to this treaty? We have heard it said that the ground is to be taken by the new administration that it is beneath the dignity of this country to ask for pecuniary recompense for the losses caused by the Alabama, and that what is to be required is an apology for the affront offered to this country in permitting her to be fitted out from a British port. The answer to this suggestion strikes us with great force. In the first place, we have asked for pecuniary recompense to the injured owners of the property destroyed by the Alabama, and the demand has been considered and a mode of trying the question of liability has been assented to. Is it not rather late to say that we have hitherto mistaken our true dignity, and that what we have been clamoring for during the past three years was not what we want? In the next place, who does not see that the demand for an apology leads directly to the issue of war, and that the demand for pecuniary reparation of the injuries—assented to as it has been—leads to no such issue? Who can imagine that England will consent to apologize for the attitude of neutrality assumed by the Queen's proclamation, issued on the responsible advice of ministers? It is not their habit to place their executive in a false position. What one set of ministers has advised the Crown to do in foreign intercourse is invariably upheld by all administrations. But a succeeding administration may be very willing to submit the question of the diligence of their predecessors to investigation, because such an inquiry involves their predecessors alone, and does not involve the honor of the Crown or of the country. We may be very sure that, if we press this matter to the point of requiring an admission that the original attitude of neutrality, as between two belligerents, was wrongful and requires an apology, the unanimous feeling of the nation will be opposed to any such admission. No minister could stand up in the House of Commons and propose it without being instantly voted down. But the question whether there was *negligence* in the discharge of the duties of neutrality, is one that any ministry can agree to try without compromising anything but the official characters of their predecessors; and there is no practical utility in raising this question, excepting to procure reparation of the losses which the supposed negligence may have caused.

From all the private advices that we have seen, we are satisfied that the feeling is general in England that, if America does not choose to ratify this treaty, England is well out of the difficulty. It was a mode of settlement which our Government itself proposed; it obtained the assent of two successive ministries. Private letters received here within a week declare that the feeling in England is almost universal that, if we are not disposed to meet them half-way now that they have advanced half-way at our solicitation, there is nothing more to be done. It is very much to be hoped that our Government will not enter into the hazardous enterprise of endeavoring to obtain any other apology than such as is implied in the agreement to adjudicate the question of liability for certain pecuniary losses of our citizens. Any direct apology must necessarily be preceded by an agreement of the facts which rendered the acts done or omitted a national insult. If Mr. Secretary Fish and Mr. Thornton were to sit down in the State Department together for the purpose of settling the facts which are to form the basis of an apology, what prospect is there that they could agree?

Georgia.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Whatever Congress may see fit to do with regard to Georgia—and we have forborne to urge any particular course—the vital fact must not be ignored that her present difficulties are wholly the work of the upholders of "a white man's government." The State was reconstructed—she had a Governor and Legislature of her own choice, with Representatives in Congress—the disabilities of her ex-Rebels had been practically removed—when the "white man's party" reopened the war, by ejecting all the colored members from either branch of the Legislature. This was done under the impulse given by the Democratic National Convention which met in this city last summer and nominated Seymour and Blair—it was, in fact, the most significant response to that imposing demonstration—a virtual echo of Frank Blair's famous letter. The colored members had united in according seats to all the Democrats elected, though more than one-half of them were ineligible as fighting Rebels under the Reconstruction acts of Congress; now, these very ineligible Rebels combined to expel those very colored members, who might have objected successfully to their taking seats at all. It is quite safe to say that this would not have been had the Rebels foreseen the election of Grant and Colfax.

The wrong is persisted in. The colored members are still excluded from the seats to which they were overwhelmingly chosen. Their exclusion (they being all Republicans) gives the Democrats a majority in either house. Enough of those Democrats were willing to vote with the Republicans to enable them to ratify the fifteenth amendment. But that would have kept in power those who excluded and still exclude the colored members, and who carried the State for Seymour and Blair at the point of the bowie-knife; and this some of the Republicans refused to connive at. They voted against ratifying the fifteenth amendment—not that they were by any means opposed to it, but that they did not see fit to surrender their State to the despotic control of Toombs, Miller, and the old clique of pro-slavery politicians who have once already rushed her to ruin. They think that enough.

These facts are not generally understood, because too many have a palpable interest in perverting them. Every false-hearted trimmer, who calls himself a Republican—or, at least, a Grant man—is busy in misrepresenting them to prejudice the case of the steadfast Republicans of Georgia. But "Time at last sets all things even," and the truth will at length be made manifest and understood.

Whither Are We Tending?—The Danger Before Us.

From the N. Y. Herald.

All the free governments that ever flourished became tyrannies, and fell in exactly the same way. History is monotonous with the story of the ruin of nations by the same events in the same order. Always the motive power is a minority of plotting politicans. They study first to secure to themselves the plunder and spoil of the national wealth. They can only succeed in this by getting power, and they cannot get power so long as those constitutional forms are intact by which power belongs to the majority. Down goes the Constitution, therefore, crippled at first by a restriction at one point, an addition at another, and overlaid by changes of every sort. But the most important change is that the Executive is always reduced to a nullity. In a free government, especially a federal government, the Executive is the only direct expression there is of the majority of the whole people. He represents the popular unity, while all other representation is of parts. He is the keystone of an arch. He is the will of the nation—its initiative. And if a nation is to be really vital among nations—to be respected, and strong and free—the only theory of government upon which it can stand is that the Executive is the government, and all other parts are but safeguards to prevent tyranny. This is the reverse of what the oligarchs say—they holding that a Congress is the government and the Executive the functionary of Congress. Pursuing this idea, the ambitious minority always works upon the fears of the people by representing the Executive as aiming at tyranny, and thus executive power is given into the hands of the legislature. Then follow in the conflict of schemes and counsels disorder, license, corruption, anarchy, the destruction of property, the loss of all public morality, till the nation becomes a banditti and is blotted out, or till some fellow hails his guard in front of the legislative hall, strides in, and declares himself first consul, king, or emperor, and has the applause of the nation because at least he represents order and safety. One might write a formal history of republics on this outline of events, changing the names to suit occasion, and it would be always true.

We are led to these reflections by the appearance in the New York *Sun* of a proposition that the American people shall now take one more step than they have hitherto taken in this career. The *Sun* is the organ, and in great part, we believe, the property of a Senator who takes an active part in the support of the Tenure-of-Office law, and therefore, in shadowing forth the programme of the men who mean to rule this country by Grant or without Grant, it may be supposed to have authority and to speak by the card. We ought at least to be glad that the men who propose those steps that must inevitably lead to ruin will let us know what they are at. Thus says the *Sun*:—"The fact that Congress has been administering this Government these past three or four years, in substantial independence of the Executive, marks our course towards new methods of political development. This tendency to the limitation of executive authority is especially worthy of philosophic observation." Yes, it has been worthy of philosophical observation a long while, and there is some good philosophy on the subject in the debates of the body that formed our Federal Constitution. Therefore we scarcely assent that it points to any new methods in government. With this sort of stuff for preface, we have laid before us the future programme of the anarchists in the Senate, which is that if Grant will not relinquish his present attitude, if he will not give way to the pressure of the plunderers in their eagerness for office, if he will not send to the right about "the inferior and unknown men" now in his Cabinet, and put in their places "distinguished representatives of influential political and national interests"—the "recognized leaders of opinion and action"—and will not give up to the politicians the whole run of Government patronage and plunder, then they will regard him as having forced the "first step towards the constitutional change which shall finally extinguish his office, and will so order their measures that he shall be, if not the last President, at least the last with even a semblance of power, and the men of the future, with the Presidency blotted out, shall look only to the halls of legislation for the theatre of their anticipated renown." Here is a plan. Here is finally the open announcement of the intention to destroy the Government, if possible, in the interest of the politicians if they cannot otherwise be satisfied in their demands. The politicians are more than the people! This is their declaration. Grant is elected by the people; the direct representatives of the people are with him, and this Senate, a body of men holding places bought from venal Legislatures, fulminates its decree for his doom. The impudence is sublime and ridiculous too.

In this programme is sketched the natural culmination of the radical policy. Whither could it lead but to this? Under our system the test of the power of parties before the people has been on the one grand point, the choice of an Executive. Radicalism could but hate this; for its purposes were not the purposes of the people, and it could never secure the Executive of its choice. Hence, sure that it can never secure the office, it desires to abolish it. Under our system the Executive is directly responsible to the people, and the radicals, knowing well how little their acts will bear scrutiny, have even desired to shut up the Supreme Court rather than submit their laws to revision. From the day when we saw by their reconstruction nigger legislation that they did not respect humanity itself or the laws of God, when these were inimical to their schemes, we could not suppose that they would respect in the same contingency our forms of government. From the first discovery of their power in Congress these men have proposed such a change in our government as would give them power, though the deluge came after; and in the enactment of the Tenure-of-Office law they made use of the mistakes of a foolish Executive, using him as a cover in laying the foundation of their plan. But how far can this go? What is the point at which the President is no longer bound to stand still? At what exact point does the tentative towards anarchy untie the hands of the officer whose primary duty is to uphold order? It has been accepted as a theory of our law that the Constitution supposes its own protection, and James Buchanan is held as having been altogether in the wrong in that regard for certain parts that would have sacrificed the whole. The same is true of the Executive. Regard to its own existence and integrity is presumed as the first of its duties, and it is in hands that will render up its powers as good as they were found, from an instinct of natural honesty. Although the politicians have forced Grant into some tight places and bothered him with intrigue and bullying, it may not be untimely to remind them that when the element of force is introduced they will put him to a power with whose use he is more familiar.

President Grant and Representative Butler.

From the N. Y. World.

It is the oddest, and, if one will well consider it, not the least significant circumstance of the present embroilment at Washington, that President Grant is borne upon the shoulders of General Butler, like an inexpert swimmer in a roaring torrent upon the back of his late enemy. Butler is Grant's foremost champion in his chief controversy. Grant's heart is (or *was*) set upon the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act; and Butler is the ally who has enabled him to protract the fight during these three turbulent weeks. It was Butler who, in Grant's interest, introduced and carried promptly through the House a repealing bill early in the last session. It was Butler who reintroduced and pushed through the same bill a second time, soon after the assembling of the new Congress. When the Senate passed a substitute and sent it down to the House for concurrence, it was Butler who marshalled the President's friends, managed his case, and, by a combination of Democrats with the Republican minority, defeated the Senate's amendment, and strengthened the wavering President to stand up again for repeal after succumbing to the Senators. It is needless to inquire into Butler's motives, but certain it is that General Grant could not have been subjected to a greater humiliation than in accepting such a champion. Butler is the last man in the Republican party to whom the new President would spontaneously wish to be indebted for a favor, least of all for such a conspicuous service as Butler is now rendering him. When poor old King Lear, in the play, has no friend left to take his part against his thankless daughters but the injured Kent, we get a more vivid impression of his forsaken desolation than the poet could have given us in any other manner. But Lear was spared the degradation of accepting the services of Kent knowing who he was. Shakespeare would have sunk that wonderful tragedy into a farce, he would have stripped its hero of all dignity, if he had not made the banished Kent disguise himself so that the desolate old King thought he was indebted to a stranger, not to a courtier whom he had disgraced in a freak of passion and driven from his presence. But General Grant's pride is not thus saved in accepting the championship of Butler. Everybody knows who Grant is, who Butler is, and what malignant stabs they have been so long publicly dealing at each other's reputation. The new relation which has so suddenly sprung up between them does not in the least humiliate Butler; it is rather his triumph. It enables him to spread the tail-feathers of magnanimity; to patronize a man who has affected to despise him; to figure before the country as the Congressional organ of the President. But nothing should be more mortifying to General Grant. It shows how poor he is in vigorous friends, when he is reduced to accept, as his leading advocate and manager, a man whom he has publicly scorned and disparaged, and whom he caused to be sent home from the army in disgrace.

This President Grant, who leans so surprisingly upon Butler, is the same General Grant who made an annual report in which he ridiculed General Butler as having been bottled up with his army on the James, who accused him of going to Fort Fisher without orders, and who made that fiasco the occasion of stranding him as a soldier, and ending his military career. It is the same General Grant who has never since, till within the last five months, spoken to Butler at all, nor of him but in terms of contempt and dislike. And this Butler, who figures as Grant's foremost counsellor and champion among the Republican members of Congress, is the same Butler who kept paid spies about General Grant's headquarters in the Army of the Potomac; who made a record of all the ugly and discreditable facts he could gather; who, after he was sent home to Lowell, made a harangue to a large public meeting arraigning Grant for butcherly sacrifice of life, accusing him of thwarting all arrangements for the exchange of prisoners, and making him the heartless author of the cruel sufferings and loathsome deaths of our poor soldiers in the Rebel military prisons. It is the same Butler who wrote, and less than a year ago caused to be printed, a scathing pamphlet exposing General Grant's incompetence as the commander of the army which operated against Richmond, and held that pamphlet in reserve as a rod in pickle for Grant, to be used on the first opportune occasion.

If General Grant were naturally of a placable, forgiving temper, his present dependence on Butler would not seem quite so humiliating; but everybody knows that the new President is singularly stiff and stubborn in his resentments. His hatred of President Johnson was so obstinate that he violated the customary decorum of inauguration day, although the retiring President, himself a man of a dogged temper, made such voluntary overtures that General Grant could gracefully have yielded on that ceremonious occasion without the slightest sacrifice of reasonable pride. His surprising reconciliation with Butler goes very far beyond a public concession to decorum on a ceremonious occasion. To have rode in the same carriage with President Johnson would have implied no restoration of cordiality, nor even of private civility. But he is more than reconciled to Butler. A magnanimous man may nobly forgive an injury; but it is not magnanimity, it is meanness, that descends to accept a load of obligations and services from one who has persistently belittled and disparaged you, and whom you have persistently disparaged, as Butler has Grant, and Grant has Butler. In proportion as Grant's hatreds are notoriously inveterate and his prejudices unyielding, just in that proportion is it evident that he has accepted the championship of Butler from the lack of other strong supporters. His poverty, not his will, consents.

If General Butler's standing in the Republican party were different from what it is, it would not be quite so degrading a humiliation to the President to have formed with him these close relations of dependence. It might be claimed that General Grant had sacrificed his personal antipathies to Butler's recognized position of leadership. But it is notorious that Butler holds no such position. A strong effort was made by the Republicans of other parts of the country, at the last election, to defeat him in his own district. Three-fourths of the Republican papers of the country publicly deprecated his election. Another Republican candidate was put into the field against him. Money and hostile speakers were sent into the district to defeat him; his reelection being generally regarded as a calamity and a scandal to the Republican party. Besides Butler's minor audacities and escapades, and his known enmity to General Grant, he had boldly stolen Mr. Pendleton's thunder. He had advocated not only the payment of the bonds in greenbacks, but the overthrow of the national banks. He was thus in hostility both to the Republican platform and the Republican candidate. In accepting such a champion the new President most assuredly has not deferred to the wishes of the Republican party. Butler has probably espoused Grant's quarrel to revenge himself upon his Republican enemies. By the same means he can expose the weakness of Grant and breed disturbance in the party. The Republicans who opposed his return to Congress on the ground that he was the enemy of General Grant must feel rather queer in seeing these two quasi Republicans pulling in the same harness, in opposition to a majority of the party, in a joint effort to show that the law which President Johnson was impeached for violating is an infringement on the constitutional rights of the Executive. It is a good index of General Grant's present standing in the Republican party that Butler is the Republican member of Congress on whom he chiefly leans.

—A French college has lately been established at Constantinople. It now has 500 students.

—Michelet intends devoting himself exclusively to historical studies, it is said, during the rest of his life.

—The dentists of Japan loosen the teeth by blows from a mallet, and then pull them out with their fingers.

—Emigrant wagons have been going through Illinois carrying stoves in full blast during the past cold weather.

—Austria and Italy have agreed to allow the joint stock companies of each country to carry on operations in the other.

CARPETINGS.

OPENING

OF

SPRING CARPETINGS,

No. 729 CHESNUT Street.

E. H. GODSHALK & CO.

SPRING—1869.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH Street.

We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for

SPRING SALES,

Embracing all the new styles of

CARPETINGS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

3 11 wfm?m ETC. ETC.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of

Spring and Summer Coatings,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. [3 25 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of

ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

FINE DRESDEN ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,

Including a Number of Choice Gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of

NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

ALSO, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 81

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS.

ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT

The "Great Central" Trunk Depot,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fastens the Trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT,

N. W. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

TRAVELLERS, NOTICE.

Purchase your Trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy Bolts; no fear lock breaking,

AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,

1 19 6mrp No. 701 CHESNUT Street

CODFISH,

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1869.

W. D. CUTLER, Esq:—Please find below a communication from the Examiner, in the matter of interference between Rand, Lewis, and Cutler, for manufacture from Codfish. Very respectfully,

ELISHA FOOTE, Commissioner of Patents.

EXAMINER'S ROOM:—In the matter above referred to, priority of invention IS AWARDED TO CUTLER, and the applications of Rand and Lewis are rejected. B. S. HENDRICK, Examiner.

This establishes the patent under which the BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY, No. 231 COLUMBIA Avenue, manufacture their DESICCATED CODFISH.

For sale by all good grocers.

WARNER, RHODES & CO., WATER and CHESNUT Streets General Agents.

None genuine unless bearing our trade-mark as above. Parties offering any other will be summarily prosecuted. 3 29 6t

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,

GREEN CORN, TOMATOES

FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,

ASPARAGUS. ETC. ETC

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS,

OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,

FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 82

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,

NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,

3 19 1mrp East of Front street.

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE.

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 18mw

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 108 CHURCH Street, City Stores

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The First-class Iron Steamship VOLUNTEER, Captain Jones, will sail from line's Pier, 34 EAST RIVER, New York, on SATURDAY, April 3.

Freight received and through bills of lading given at line's Philadelphia Pier, 19 NORTH WHARVES, up to THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock, at very low rates.

Insurance in New York offices at lowest rates.

For freight or further information apply at line's office, Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES.

3 29 3t JOHN F. OHL.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this Line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cents per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,

2 23 Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South and Southwest

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The Steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, April 1, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO., 2 23 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, April 3, at 11 A. M.
ETNA (via Halifax), Tuesday, April 6 at 4 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, April 10, at 1 P. M.
BROOKLYN, Saturday, April 17, at 10 A. M.
ETNA (via Halifax), Tuesday, April 20, at 12 noon
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	4	St. John's, N. F.	30
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT.....Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$95

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, 1 27 2 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received on and after the 8th instant, and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
CHAS. MALLORY, Agent, 2 2 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Strasburg, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown,
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 81

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WM. M. BAIRD & Co., 3 2 No. 132 South Wharves.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

J. W. SCOTT & CO., 1 27 tf No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, 3 2 tf Delanco, N. J.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last night a woman named Ellen McCabe, aged fifty years, residing at No. 611 South Front street, fell down stairs and fractured a leg. She was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—At a congregational meeting of the Second Reformed Church, Seventh street above Brown, held last evening, by a vote of about fifty members, representing a large congregation, a call was extended to Rev. Dr. Thompson, of New York, to become its pastor.

—The piazza in front of the Sportman's House, at Manayunk, kept by J. Firth, broke down yesterday afternoon about half-past 1 o'clock. Mrs. Mary Firth, Mrs. Elizabeth Pines, Mrs. Annie Mechell, Peter Dugan, Charles Sloan, and Harry Firth were all slightly injured.

—Yesterday, before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., Esq., there came in and surrendered himself a man named William A. J. Fess, for whose arrest a warrant had been issued, on account of alleged frauds as a manufacturer of tobacco. Owing to the absence of the witnesses for the United States, the case was continued, and the defendant was held for a further hearing.

—An unknown white man, apparently thirty-five years of age, was found drowned yesterday in the Schuylkill, at Lombard street wharf. He is five feet eight inches in height, and was dressed in a black sack coat, black vest and pants, white shirt, red flannel undershirt and drawers. The Coroner took charge of the body.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131¼.

—The Westphalia, for Hamburg, yesterday took out but $12,000 in specie.

—The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention is to convene July 14, 1869.

—Rear Admiral Howard has been detailed as Secretary of the Light House Board at Boston.

—Mrs. Lawrence was burned to death at Appleton, Ill., a few days since, by the explosion of a benzine can.

—It is reported that a dozen persons have been injured by an accident on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

—Indian depredations are numerous in Arizona, the red men being well armed, and having plentiful supplies of ammunition.

—General Butler's Georgia bill has met with favor at the hands of the Reconstruction Committee, and will be duly reported.

—Great freshets have occurred in the Mohawk and Genessee rivers, and much damage to property has already been experienced.

—Justice Barnard, yesterday, ordered the Union Pacific Railroad Company's safe to be blown open for the purpose of obtaining the company's books.

—The Wyoming, Captain Jacob Teal, from Savannah, Georgia, last Saturday, with passengers and a heavy freight, arrived at Queen street wharf yesterday afternoon.

—Judge Kelley's Coinage bill—one cent, three cent, and five cent pieces—was passed yesterday by the House. The contemplated coinage will amount to about $20,000,000.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, March 30.—Mr. Codrington, United States Consular Agent at Gibara, who was recently brought here in irons, on suspicion of being a rebel spy, was released to-day at the intervention of the acting Consul-General. The office of Chief of Police has been abolished, and the Governor of the city will perform the duties of that position. The control of the police is to be placed entirely in the hands of the civil authorities.

It is expected a great saving will be made in the expenditures of the Government by this change.

The police of Matanzas have arrested two Cubans on board an American vessel in the bay, while they were attempting to make their escape to the United States.

Sailed, steamer Juniata, for Philadelphia.

Sugar steady. Exchange on the United States, sixty days, in gold, par@1 discount; in currency, 26@25 discount.

City Councils.

Both branches of the City Councils held a special meeting yesterday afternoon.

In Select Council, President William S. Stokley in the chair.

Mr Cramer, from the Joint Committee on Law and Health, presented a report, setting forth that as the Board of Health will, under the act of Assembly, have the cleansing of the streets of one district, the committee are of the opinion that it will promote the interest of the public for Councils to aid so far as possible the Board of Health in obtaining the control of other districts, so that the experiment of giving to the Board of Health the cleansing of the streets may have a fair trial.

A resolution was annexed requesting the Mayor to annul the contract of Henry Bickley, E. S. McGlue, and Alexander Reed, contractors for cleansing the streets, to take effect on the 1st of April next.

Mr. Duffy objected to a second reading of the bill.

A motion was then made to suspend the rules, in order that it might be considered, which was not agreed to—yeas 15, nays 9—it requiring a two-thirds vote.

In Common Council, Mr. Shoemaker, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to execute a deed for the lot at Eighteenth and Race streets. Adopted.

Also, one authorizing the Mayor to deliver to James Lynd, late City Solicitor, his official bond. Agreed to.

Also, one appropriating $190 to pay jurors appointed to assess damages for the extension of Fairmount Park. Adopted.

Also, one appropriating $200 to pay R. J. Levis, M. D., for chemical examination of blood stains in the case of Twitchell. Agreed to.

Mr. Huhn offered a resolution requesting the Superintendent of City Railroads to inform Councils the amount charged per ton per mile on the city railroad for anthracite coal. Adopted.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to return the resolution which was passed in reference to the removal of the railroad tracks on Market street, east of Fifteenth.

Objections were made to the motion, on the ground that the resolution originated in Select Council.

Mr. Evans stated that if the resolution now before the Mayor became a law, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would be compelled to remove their depot from Thirteenth and Market streets.

Mr. Wagner stated that gentlemen representing the Pennsylvania Railroad were before the Committee on Railroads when the question of removing the rails was under discussion, and he could see no reason why the resolution proposed by Mr. Evans should be passed.

The resolution was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Evans, upon leave offered a resolution creating a joint special committee of five from each chamber to consult the various railroad companies and merchants as to such location of depots, etc., as will be most conducive to the city's interest.

Mr. Wagner moved to refer to the Railroad Committee. Agreed to—Yeas 19, nays 16.

The Steamboat Conflagration in St. Louis.

St. Louis, March 30.—The losses by the fire last night are still uncertain. The following are among them:—Henry Atkins, value $30,000, insurance $3000 in Floating Dock Company, Boston, and $6000 in Independence, Boston. She had on board 2200 tons of assorted cargo, value estimated at $70,000. Steamer Ben. Johnson, valued $30,000; no cargo; insurance not known. G. B. Allen, value $5,000; insurance $30,000. Carrie V. Kauntz, $27,500; insured in Pittsburg for $15,000. Fannie Scott, value $25,000; insurance $8000; cargo $7700. Armenia, Pittsburg boat; no cargo; value $20,000. Jennie Lewis, Missouri river packet, was about to leave with a full cargo; value about $40,000. Just as she dropped into the stream the Fanny Scott and Armenia floated down, and the people begged to be taken off. Captain McPherson steamed alongside, and while taking the men off, all the boats floated across the river, and the Jennie Lewis grounded. Before she could be got off the burning wreck of the Carrie Kauntz drifted against her, and all three began burned to the water's edge. When the Lewis caught fire there was great consternation among her passengers, many [illegible] and scarcely of Captain McPherson, many lives would have been lost.

The boat having caught fire at the bow, the usual means of escape were cut off, and the captain and other officers dropped the women and children down to the mate and others on the main deck, who passed them to men standing waist deep in the water, and carried them ashore, escaping with only what they had on. The estimated loss on cargoes is $260,000, and on boats, $250,000.

The election of five directors of the Pacific Railroad, yesterday, resulted in the choice of what was known as the directors' ticket.

Old Correspondence.

The following correspondence was transmitted to the Senate yesterday in compliance with a resolution adopted by that body on the 7th instant:—

HON. LEWIS CASS TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Dec. 12, 1860.—Sir:—The alarming crisis in our national affairs has engaged your serious consideration, and in your recent message you have expressed to Congress, and through Congress to the country, the views taught with the most momentous consequences which are now presented to the American people for solution. With the general principles laid down in that message I fully concur, and I appreciate with warm sympathy its patriotic appeals and suggestions. What measures it is competent and proper for the Executive to adopt under existing circumstances is a subject which has received your most careful attention, and with the anxious hope, as I know from having participated in the deliberations, that tranquility and good feeling may be speedily restored to this agitated and divided Confederacy. In some points, which I deem of vital importance, it has been my misfortune to differ from you. It has been my decided opinion, which for some time past I have urged at different meetings of the Cabinet, that additional troops should be sent to reinforce the forts in the harbor of Charleston, with a view to their better defense, should they be attacked, and that an armed vessel should likewise be ordered there to aid, if necessary, in the defense; and also, should it be required, in the collection of the revenue, and it is yet my opinion that these measures should be adopted without the least delay. I have likewise urged the expediency of immediately removing the Custom House at Charleston to one of the forts in port, and of making arrangements for the collection of the duties, thereby having a collector and other officers ready to act when necessary, so that when the office may become vacant the proper authority may be there to collect the duties on the part of the United States. I continue to think that these arrangements should be immediately made. While the right and responsibility of deciding belong to you, it is very desirable that at this perilous juncture there should be, as far as possible, unanimity in your councils, with a view to safe and efficient action. I have, therefore, felt it my duty to tender you my resignation of the office of Secretary of State, and to ask your permission to retire from that official association with yourself and the members of your Cabinet which I have enjoyed during almost four years without the occurrence of a single incident to interrupt the personal intercourse which has so happily existed. I cannot close my letter without bearing my testimony to the zealous and earnest devotion to the best interests of the country with which, during a term of unexampled trials and troubles, you have sought to discharge the duties of your high station. Thanking you for the kindness and confidence you have not ceased to manifest towards me, and with the express on of my warmest regard both for yourself and the gentlemen of your Cabinet, I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

To the President of the United States.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN TO MR. CASS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1860.—Sir:—I have received your resignation of the office of Secretary of State with surprise and regret, after we had passed through nearly the whole term of the administration with mutual and cordial friendship and regard. I cherished the earnest hope that nothing might occur to disturb our official relations until its end. You have decided differently, and I have no right to complain. I must express my gratification at your concurrence with the general principles laid down in my late message, and your appreciation with warm sympathy of its patriotic appeals and suggestions. This I value very highly, and I rejoice that we concur in the opinion that Congress does not possess the power under the Constitution to coerce a State by force of arms to remain in the Confederacy. The question on which we occasionally differ is in ordering a detachment of the army and navy to Charleston, and is correctly stated in your letter of resignation. I do not intend to argue this question; sufficient to say that your remarks upon the subject were heard by myself and the Cabinet with all the respect due to your high position, your long experience, and your unblemished character; but you failed to convince us of the necessity and propriety, under existing circumstances, of adopting such a measure. The Secretaries of War and the Navy, through whom the orders must have issued to reinforce the forts, did not concur in your views; and whilst the whole responsibility for the refusal rested upon myself, they were the members of the Cabinet more directly interested. You may have judged correctly on this important question, and your opinion is entitled to grave consideration, but under my convictions of duty, and believing, as I do, that no present necessity exists for a resort to force for the protection of the public property, it was impossible for me to have risked a collision of arms in the harbor of Charleston, and thereby have defeated the reasonable hopes which I cherish for the final triumph of the Constitution and the Union. I have only to add that you will take with you into retirement my heartfelt wishes that the evening of your days may be prosperous and happy. Very respectfully yours, JAMES BUCHANAN.

To the Hon. Lewis Cass.

New York Swindlers.

To the Press of the United States:—

I beg to caution strangers against New York circulars, tickets, shares, chances, and prospectuses in co-operative unions, or gift enterprises, or dollar stores, or any other possible scheme whereby property or value is promised greater than the price asked to be paid.

Every such advertised scheme is necessarily a swindle and false pretense. There do not and can not tangibly exist any such schemes in this city, and country newspapers which advertise them simply aid in the swindle. If all the newspapers in the country would now make a point of publishing and reiterating this information, they will charitably, and I think effectually, counteract the swindling intentions of those who use the mails for false pretenses.

A. O. HALL, Mayor of New York.

Old Coins.

Mr. J. F. Ehlers, who was with Farragut on his Mediterranean cruise, has brought home with him, among other curiosities, nearly a hundred ancient coins. They form one of the most remarkable and valuable collections in the country. Among them is a coin of Alexander II, of Macedonia, who reigned from 369 to 367 B. C. It is, accordingly, two thousand two hundred and thirty-seven years old. The piece is so well preserved that its inscriptions and figures are distinctly marked. This, however, is probably not the oldest among the collection, as there are others which bear the mark of antiquity, but whose date has not yet been determined. A clearly marked coin of Anastasius I (518 A. D.) is among the "more modern" ones. The letter M which it exhibits on the reverse is supposed to be the Greek numeral 40, expressing the value of the piece as 40 *numia*. The "Con," underneath, is the abbreviation of Constantinople, and the cross, over all, is the Greek cross. On the face is the bust of the Emperor. Some of the coins have in their crevices the dirt of the ground from which they were recently excavated. Mr. Ehlers has also collected a number of coins now in use by many European nations. —*Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.*

—St. Louis is to have a tournament to decide who is the champion cricket player.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 46	MOON RISES	10 34
SUN SETS	6 23	HIGH WATER	5 19

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM, WILLIAM C. KENY, D. C. MCCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Mar. 13
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Mar. 13
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Mar. 16
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 16
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 17
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 18
India	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 19
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20

FOR EUROPE.

Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 31
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 31
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	April 1
Union	New York	Bremen	April 1
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	April 3
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Atalanta	New York	London	April 3
Wm. Penn	New York	London	April 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC PORTS, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	April 1
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	April 1
Eagle	New York	Havana	April 1
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	April 3
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	April 3
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	April 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig M. E. Pennell, Eaton, Savannah, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Eva Belle Harris, Boston, L Audenried & Co.
Schr Boston, Reed, Boston, do.
Schr West Wind, Lawson, Boston, do.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Barrett, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Daniel Phelan, P. J. Doogy, Mrs. S. E. Woodward, J. H. Billington, J. R. Satterthwait, D. C. Satterthwait, T. Dunleavy, W. Jackson, R. Murphy, Robert Snippen, James Mack, Wm. Knowles.

Steamship Old North State, Swaine, 3 days from Lynn Haven, N. C., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Ital. barque Regina de Fiori, Paolino, 60 days from Palermo, with fruit, etc., to Paul Pohl, Jr.

Brig Harry Stewart, Weeks, 8 days from Matanzas, with sugar to S. Morris Wain & Co.

Brig Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, 13 days from Kingston, Ja., with logwood and fustic to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.

Brig Nellie Mitchell, Nelson, 9 days from Calbarien, (reported yesterday), makes the following report:—Left at Remedios 18th inst., barques Sarah, for Boston, ready to sail (was in company with her 26th, lat. 36 long. 73 30). Bessie Simpson, Gibbs, for do., loading; brigs Winfield Loring, for New York in 2 days; Tally Ho, Christman, do; Glendale, for do., waiting; Redwood, Gardner, for ——, loading; J. W. Drisko, Eaton, for port north of Hatteras, loading; Ruth, for Baltimore, loading; Lizzie Mason, Gibbs, for New Orleans, loading. March 26, lat. 25, long. 73 10, saw barque Joanna, steering N.NE. Had fine weather the whole passage.

Schr James A. Parsons, Clark, 10 days from Matanzas, with sugar to Dallett & Son.

Schr Florence N. Tower, Perry, 15 days from East Harbor, T. I., with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.

Schr W. H. Tees, Hoffman, from Cienfuegos via Charleston 10 days, with sugar and molasses to Madeira & Cabada.

Schr Cabot, Parker, 8 days from Boston, with ice to Lyons & Myers.

Schr Jas. L. Maloy, Russell, 10 days from Savannah, with lumber to W. A. Levering.

Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, 4 days from New Bedford, in ballast to Shober & Co.

Schr Jos. N. Bitting, Walters, 5 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.

Schr America, Pauh, from Norfolk, Va., with anchor chains to order.

Schr David McQueen, Connolly, 7 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, 5 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr D. Barton, Burrows, 3 days from Milton, Del., with grain to Hickman & Cottingham.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., March 28—2 P. M.—Barque Mary C. Fox, for Matanzas; brigs Lizzie Troop, for Barbados; Mechanic, for Cardenas, all from Philadelphia, remain at the Breakwater, detained by head winds; also, schrs Isaac Hinckley, from Virginia for New York; Mary Jane, do; Elizabeth and Rebecca, from Norfolk for do; Wm. Phillips, from Baltimore for Providence; M. J. Fisher, from Philadelphia for Boston; A. Lincoln, do; J. G. Ferris; William and Mary; and F. T. Allen, Wind E. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans, at Havana 22d inst., for Philadelphia.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Brig S. P. Smith, Knowles, 9 days from Matanzas, at New York 29th inst.

Brig C. C. Van Horn, Coffil, for Boston, remained at Antwerp 11th inst.

Brig Albatross, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 19th inst.

Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, sailed from Matanzas 19th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Donna Anna, Chase, sailed from Cardenas 20th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Pedro A. Grau, Lake, hence, at Cardenas 22d instant.

Schr W. B. Thomas Winsmore, hence for Cienfuegos put into Norfolk 27th inst., to land a disabled seaman.

Schr L. A. Denenhower, Sheppard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 27th inst.

Schr L. D. Small, Tice, hence, at Danvers 24th inst.

Schr George Brooks, Henley, hence, at Portland 27th inst.

Schrs E. English, Crowell and Addie Ryerson, Houghton, hence, at Portland 28th inst.

Schrs George Burton, Ludlam, and R. L. Tay, Baker, hence, at Salem 27th inst.

Schr Sarah Cobb, of Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 28th inst.

Schr Jacob Alburger, Corson, 13 days from Guantanamo, at New York 29th inst.

Schr A. Lincoln, Dill, hence, for Portland, at New York 29th inst.

Schr War Eagle, Crowell, cleared at New York 29th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schrs Mary Means, Bayard, from Lanesville, Mass., and J. D. Weldin, Boyd, from Danversport, both for Philadelphia, at New York 29th inst.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright fires as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm8m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY Street.
All Custom House Business transacted.
PASSPORTS PROCURED

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
S. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. FIFTH Street, below Chestnut. 4 26

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per set. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. 1 23 3m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
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GREAT BARGAINS IN SAFES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL HEALTH I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF

SAFES, ETC.,

With Two Years' Unexpired Lease of Store,
No. 639 ARCH Street,

AND TWO VERY SUPERIOR DRAUGHT HORSES, WAGON, ETC., for cash or in exchange for desirable property.

Parties wishing to make such purchase will please call at my store between ten and three o'clock.

SAFES SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

M. C. SADLER, Agent.
3 9 1uths1m

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
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PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.

Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

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Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.

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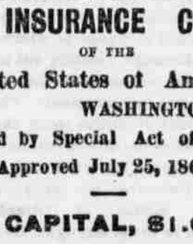

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CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

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It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
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It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
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Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [88 wsrp

It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
LIMITED SEASON OF NINE (9) NIGHTS AND TWO (2) MATINEES.
MAX MARETZEK AND MAX STRAKOSCH'S GREAT ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (Wednesday) and March, at 8 P. M., (FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT),
Donizetti's Grand Opera,
BELISARIO,
with the following cast:—
Antonina, wife of Belisario.....Miss Agatha Staten
Irene, Belisario's daughter.....Miss McCulloch
Justinian, Emperor of the East.....Signor Barili
Belisario, Commander of the Armies.....Sig Orlandini
Alamiro, prisoner of war.....Signor Boeti
Senators, Warriors, People, Prisoners, etc., by the GRAND CHORUS.
Conductors..... { MAX MARETZEK, SIG. TORRIANI.
The Scene in and around Byzantium.
To-morrow (Thursday)—ERNANI.
FRIDAY, 2d April at 8 P. M.,
Meyerbeer's Spectacular Opera,
IL PROPHETE,
IL PROPHETE,
IL PROPHETE,
with MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE in her great role, that of FIDES.
SATURDAY, 3d APRIL, at 2 P. M.,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Admission to Matinee, including Reserved Seats, ONE DOLLAR.
SATURDAY EVENING, Second and Last Time of IL PROPHETE.
MONDAY, April 5, first appearance this season of MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MISS KELLOGG in her famous role of MARGUERITE.
General Admission, One Dollar. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra, except on the "Kellogg" and "Il Prophete" Nights, when Reserved Seats will be One ($1) Dollar extra.
Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Admission to Matinee (including Reserved Seats), One Dollar.
Seats for either of the above representations can now be secured at the Academy and at Mr. C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH ST. THEATRE

A. EVERLY
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THAT HIS
BENEFIT
Will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, April 3, On which occasion will be presented a play of powerful interest, in four acts, entitled
STRATHMORE.
STRATHMORE.....A. EVERLY
And the Comic Drama of
HELPING HANDS; OR, LOVE AND MUSIC.
Lorentz Hartmann, a Blind Musician...A. EVERLY
Curtain will rise at 7:45.
The Box Book is now open. 3 27

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
C. D. HESS & CO.....Managers
(Also of Crosby's Opera House, Chicago.)
THIRD WEEK OF THE GREAT SUCCESS.
The Astonishing, Witty, Beautiful Extravaganza,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
CLOTH OF GOLD, GREAT CHANGE THIS WEEK
CLOTH OF GOLD, IN SPECIAL FEATURES,
CLOTH OF GOLD, New Songs, New Sayings,
CLOTH OF GOLD, Additional Engagements.
CLOTH OF GOLD, O'BEARDON, Tumbleronicon.
CLOTH OF GOLD, HOLTUM, Wonderful Athlete.
CLOTH OF GOLD, New Japanese Marvels.
CLOTH OF GOLD, Desperate Flirtation between
CLOTH OF GOLD, Queen Katherine and Francis I.
CLOTH OF GOLD, HERNANDEZ, THE LEONS.
CLOTH OF GOLD, MISS BELLS, COW BELLS.
And the Bells that go ringing for Sarah.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON. [3 29tf

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 31,
Third night of the great
LONDON BURLESQUE COMBINATION,
JENNY WILLMORE, LIZZIE WILLMORE,
and the celebrated and versatile Comedian,
MR. FELIX ROGERS,
of the new Adelphi, Royal, and St. James' Theatre, London, who will appear in Burnand's Extravaganza of
IXION; OR, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
IXION.....MISS JENNY WILLMORE
JUNO.....MISS LIZZIE WILLMORE
MINERVA.....MR. FELIX ROGERS
To commence with H. T. Craven's Drama of
MIRIAM'S CRIME.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 31,
LAST NIGHT OF
WOMEN RULE.
Mrs. JOHN DREW as.....Mrs. WINSLOVE
Aided by the full Company.
Thursday—Benefit of MRS. THAYER.
Friday Evening, April 2, Shakespeare's
TWELFTH NIGHT.
Saturday—Benefit of MR. A. EVERLY.
Monday next—SCHOOL.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
MR. AND MRS. MADISON
OBREY'S OBREY'S
POPULAR AND FASHIONABLE [3 29 6t
HUMOROUS AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, with new Musical Instruments and Descriptive Songs, the "New Velocipede," "Cinderella," and "WATKINS' EVENING PARTY." NIGHTLY.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS.
THE GENUINE ARABS FROM ARABIA.
TWO NEW BALLETS.
The Great Burlesque IXION! IXION!
Doors open at 7; commence 7 30; Saturday, 2 P. M.

MAMMOTH RINK.—FINE EXHIBITION of VELOCIPEDE RIDING THIS AFTERNOON, and an exciting contest THIS EVENING, on which occasion a Silver Medal will be awarded to the fastest rider.
Admission—Afternoon.....10 cents.
" Evening.....25 "
GRAND VELOCIPEDE MASQUERADE THURSDAY EVENING,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1869.

Buchanan and Cass in 1860.

THE correspondence between James Buchanan and Lewis Cass, in December, 1860, which was transmitted to the Senate yesterday, furnishes an important link in the history of that critical period, and vividly recalls the issues which then agitated the nation.

Both the writers have since entered the portals of another world, and their opinions and actions can now be reviewed without passion or prejudice.

The letter of Lewis Cass will do more for his future fame than any previous act of his life. It proves that he belonged, heart and soul, to that wing of the Democracy who refused to sacrifice patriotism upon the altar of partisanship, or to connive at the treasonable schemes of the secessionists.

Lewis Cass had, thirty years before, been a member of General Jackson's Cabinet, at the time when nullification was threatened by South Carolina, and he had not forgotten the zeal and courage which Old Hickory displayed in preserving the Federal Union. He desired that James Buchanan should imitate this illustrious example, and therefore urged that "additional troops should be sent to reinforce the forts in the harbor of Charleston;" that an "armed vessel should likewise be ordered there, to aid, if necessary, in the defense;" that "these measures should be adopted without the least delay;" that the Custom House at Charleston should be removed to one of the forts, and that all "these arrangements should be immediately made."

Thus Lewis Cass, one of the most popular and influential leaders of the old Democratic party, cleared his skirts of complicity with the rebellion and of weak acquiescence in the wishes of the traitors in the Cabinet.

If James Buchanan had done nothing else than allow Lewis Cass to retire from his administration on account of their irreconcilable differences of opinion on the subject at issue, while men whose flagrant treason has since been blazoned to the world were permitted to remain, he would have committed an error that posterity will be slow to forgive; but as this act was in strict accordance with the general tenor of his policy, it is curious to note the reasons he assigned at that period for disregarding the patriotic counsels thrust upon him by the venerable Michigan statesman.

He assumes at the outset, on apparently insufficient grounds, that Cass concurs "in the opinion that Congress does not possess the power, under the Constitution, to coerce a State by force of arms to remain in the Confederacy." Whatever Cass may have thought of this question theoretically, he evidently did not concur in the practical conclusions Buchanan had drawn from an abstraction; and both parties agree that the real difference was in regard to the propriety of "ordering a detachment of the army and navy to Charleston."

The phrase used by Buchanan that Congress does not possess the power to "*coerce*" a State to remain "*in the Confederacy*" affords a significant indication of the extent to which his mind had been poisoned by the prevailing Southern theories. He gave to the nation over which he was then presiding the name the traitors subsequently chose for their treasonable organization, and thus in a single sentence of a carefully written document wrote his own condemnation, alike by his denial of the right of coercion and by his use of the word "Confederacy" instead of Union.

His reasons for refusing to adopt the advice of General Cass are also peculiar. They are, first, that the Secretaries of War and the Navy, through whom the orders must have issued to reinforce the forts, did not endorse it. Buchanan's letter is dated December 15, and John B. Floyd was then still Secretary of War. It is now known that he was, even before that period, an object of suspicion to loyal officers of the army, and all men who had their eyes open, and who were anxious to maintain the national authority, were fully convinced of his treasonable proclivities. But Buchanan weakly, if not wickedly, suffered the energies and arms of the War Department to be turned against the nation that supported it, under the direction of the most infamous traitor of them all, John B. Floyd, until at last, on the 29th of December, 1860, when this unmitigated villain had perfected his treasonable machinations, and Buchanan had begun to question the propriety of an absolute surrender to everything that treason demanded, Floyd resigned in a defiant letter, charging the President with a desire to provoke civil war, because he refused to withdraw Major Anderson from Fort Sumter. Late as this refusal came, and far as it fell short of the true requirements of the occasion, it will do something to redeem the Pennsylvania statesman from the charge of abject submission to all the demands of treason, and it will prove that there was a lower deep into which he was unwilling to venture.

The other reason assigned by Buchanan for his refusal to adopt the views of General Cass was as follows:—

"It was impossible for me to have risked a collision of arms in the harbor of Charleston, and thereby have defeated the reasonable hopes which I cherish for the final triumph of the Constitution and the Union."

Two weeks later Floyd turned this very argument against Buchanan. If it was impossible "to risk a collision of arms," there was no use in maintaining a garrison at Fort Sumter; and if it was worth while to have soldiers there at all, Cass was right in demanding that they should be enabled to render efficient service. At this period we turn rather with pity than with indignation to the lamentable record that will perpetuate forever the recollection of the Buchanan theory of December, 1860, that "the final triumph of the Constitution and the Union" could only be secured by a tame surrender to the armed foes of the American people.

Tragedy.

In the condemned cell of the County Prison lays a man under sentence of death for the cowardly murder of an aged woman, the mother of his wife. Some indiscreet but doubtless well-meaning persons have been exerting themselves to arouse public sympathy for this blood-stained wretch, and to procure, if possible, a pardon, or at least a commutation of his sentence, from the Governor. The excitement caused by the taking off of Mrs. Hill had scarcely yet died away when, a few days ago, the community was startled by another murder. A feeble-minded young man, the janitor of a public hall, is shot in broad daylight, apparently for the sake of the few dollars that he had managed to save from his scanty earnings. The affair is still enveloped in mystery, and while the authorities and the public are alike eager to obtain some clue to the perpetrator of the deed, another tragedy, more horrible and sickening than the last, was being enacted. Yesterday afternoon it was discovered that an entire family—a mother and her little boy and girl—had fallen victims to the fury of an insane husband and father. While the officers were inspecting the dreadful scene and making notes of the evidences of the fearful deed, intelligence was received of the suicide of the murderer and the recovery of his body from the Delaware.

This last tragedy surpasses in horror anything that has occurred in this city since the shocking murder of the Deering family by Anton Probst. The details of the affair show that the Blackstones were pious, God-fearing people, refined and intelligent in their tastes, and bound together by all the ties which could make their home happy. The wretched husband and father has followed his victims to their last account, and it is but charity to conclude that mental aberration rendered him irresponsible. These bloody deeds, however, following one fast after the other, are sufficient to make the members of every family pause and inquire, who is safe? and to raise the question as to whether something cannot be done to restrain the murderous propensities of the fiends in human shape who now walk abroad almost without molestation. Some months ago a little girl, Mary Mohrman, was found outraged and murdered in the most brutal manner. The murderer has never been discovered, and the probabilities are that he never will be. The police were accused of inefficiency, blundering, and ignorance of their business in this case, but in course of time the matter almost faded from the public mind, and the recollection of it is only revived by the later tragedies that have horrified the community. Since then we have had a change of administration and a pretty thorough cleaning out of the old force, but we do not perceive that there has been any material improvement. The suicide of Mr. Blackstone of course takes the matter out of the hands of the detectives, but we have the fact before us that the tragedy remained undiscovered for thirty-six hours; Smith, the janitor of Girard Hall, was shot down in broad daylight, but no clue to the perpetrator of the deed appears to have been discovered; and detectives have not been able to establish a chain of evidence that will point the finger of suspicion at any one person or any number of persons. Something certainly ought to be done to check this murderous propensity that appears to be prevalent just now; and if murders cannot be prevented, a greater efficiency in hunting down the murderers would have a tendency to make our citizens feel that they have some protection. As it now is, unless a murderer is caught almost red-handed in the very act, there is apparently very little hope that he will ever be detected. When a murderer is captured and convicted, every consideration of justice and the protection of human life demands that retribution, swift and sure, should be meted out to him, and if such men as Twitchell are allowed to go unhung, the law will have no terrors for the assassins that walk abroad in the noonday.

A CASE OF considerable interest and importance to merchants and business men was tried in the District Court yesterday. The plaintiffs employed attorneys residing in Philadelphia to collect, through an agent or attorney of their own selection, a claim against parties residing in St. Louis, and in their receipts for the evidences of this debt they incorporated a clause waiving all responsibility for losses by war, fire, or misappropriation by agents. The St. Louis attorney collected the claim, but failed to forward it to his employers, the Philadelphia attorneys. The question at issue was the responsibility of the latter, which the jury decided against them by returning a verdict for the plaintiffs. The principle asserted in this verdict is that collection agencies are responsible for the acts of their employés, despite any formal waiver; and whatever may be the law on the subject, it seems that in equity these risks should be borne by the parties with whom creditors contract for the adjustment of outstanding claims in distant portions of the country.

OBITUARY.

Daniel L. Collier, Esq.

This gentleman, whose decease is elsewhere announced, expired at his residence in this city last evening. Mr. Collier was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, on the 12th day of January, 1796. He was the son of Thomas Collier, who published the Litchfield *Monitor* newspaper, at that period. In 1817 Mr. Collier removed to Steubenville, Ohio, where he soon afterward engaged in the practice of the law, which he continued for nearly forty years. For a long time his legal business was very extensive. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Judge W. F. Johnston, U. S. Code of Connecticut, Hon. O. F. Moore of Ohio, and other distinguished men were among his students. Although ever declining candidacy for any political position, he was active in all public affairs and enterprises, having a conscientious regard for his duties as a citizen. His strict integrity, strong friendships, and general excellence of character caused him to be very highly esteemed.

Since his removal to Philadelphia, ten years ago, Mr. Collier has devoted his attention chiefly to religious and benevolent matters. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, of the Asylum for the Blind, of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and of other institutions of similar character.

The funeral services will take place at West Spruce Street Church, corner of Seventeenth, in which he was a ruling elder, on Saturday next.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. J. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 42 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. 1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

NOTICE.—BAPTIST MASS MEETING.—A meeting of all the Baptists of Philadelphia will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, March 31, at 7½ o'clock, at First Church, BROAD and ARCH Streets, to consider the subject of City Missions. Several eminent speakers will address the meeting. All are invited. 3 30 2t

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART EXECUTED BY WOMEN, AT HAZELTINES GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET. Open during the day, and Monday evenings, April 1st to 15th. Admittance, 25 cents 3 31 13t*

OFFICE OF THE CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 319 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1869. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, April 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. F. H STEEL, 11* Secretary.

DANVILLE, HAZLETON, AND WILKESBARRE RAILROAD COMPANY. The coupons on the Bonds of the above road, due April 1, will be paid on presentation at the Office of STERLING & WILDMAN, 3 27 6t No. 110 S. THIRD Street.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted. By order of the Board. 3 27 t4 28 JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET. The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery. RICHARD VAUX, President. PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER. 2 16 Treasurer.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID. IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC. It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists. The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label: all others are COUNTERFEIT. BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 1 27wfm

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf2

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. 3 24 wfm3] FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

MESSRS. STEWART & CO., Upholsterers, Brooklyn, N.Y., state, in regard to Elastic Sponge, that they furnished several churches with cushions to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested, after putting it to the thousand and one tests of Church Committees. 3 3 mwf3

A WORD FOR EVERYBODY.

The man who deals in lumber,
The man who drives a team,
The people without number
Who make and eat ice cream;
The folks who dig potatoes
From largely-yielding rows,
And those who raise tomatoes—
All need substantial clothes.

The folks who go by railroad,
And those who stay at home,
Those who go not anywhere,
And those who love to roam;
The men who live in the country,
The men who live in town,
Can all buy elegant clothing
At our HALL so BIG and BROWN.

From every prosperous section
Of all the country round,
From busy multitudes of men
Rings out the cheerful sound;
From every happy household
The men and boys all call—
Oh, send us more of those splendid clothes
From the GREAT BROWN STONE HALL.

Large and small communities in town, city, village, and country are rapidly acting on the important discovery that the path to happiness, usefulness, and respectability lies through the adornment of the outer man in a full suit, cheap for cash, of the magnificent masculine raiment of

ROCKHILL & WILSON, GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KAMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm3

FIFTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Nominations by President Grant—Immediate Settlement of the Civil Office Bill Muddle.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The House Agrees to the Conference Committee's Report.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The House, by a vote of 108 yeas to 57 nays has agreed to the report of the conference committee on the Civil Tenure bill. The Democrats voted solid against it, and the Republicans, with few exceptions, voted for it.

Presidential Nominations.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The following nominations were sent in to-day:—

Emil Holchester to be Consul at Bremen.

George Moxeen to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district of Kentucky.

B. W. Wagenseller, Assessor Fourteenth district of Pennsylvania.

J. S. Nixon, Collector Internal Revenue Sixth district Kentucky.

Frank Rollins, Collector of Internal Revenue First district of Maine.

Wm. A. Arnold, Receiver of Public Moneys at Central City, Col.

P. B. Mason, Register of the Land Office at Humboldt, Kansas.

C. W. Babcock to be Surveyor-General for Kansas.

Levi S. Blake, Agent of the Blackfoot Indians.

Temporary Insanity and Suicide.

CLEVELAND, March 31.—William Lawson, a barber, shot himself through the head to-day, while laboring under temporary insanity.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 30 YEARS SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, BOUGHT AND SOLD. DeHAVEN & BRO. DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC., No. 40 South THIRD Street, 21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 110 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. Special Agents for the Sale of Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre RR. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Dated 1867, due in 1937. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $200, $500, and $1000. Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application. Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates. Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 3 20 1m

BK JAMISON & CO. SUCCESSORS TO P. F. KELLY & CO. BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds, At Closest Market Rates. N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts. Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK. Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms, ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON, B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS, And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, 25 fmw] PHILADELPHIA.

BONNETS, ETC.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT. BONNET OPENING, Wednesday, March 31, 1869. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT Street, 3 29 6t PHILADELPHIA.

MISS A. BONNER WILL OPEN SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, THURSDAY, April 1. No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET. 3 31 4pt*

INSTRUCTION.

Crittenden's Commercial College, 637 Chestnut St., Cor. of 7th. COMPLETE PREPARATION FOR THE COUNTING-HOUSE. NO SUMMER VACATION. SEPARATE INSTRUCTION. 3 29 3t4p

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, PRINCETON, N. J. BOYS THOROUGHLY PREPARED FOR COLLEGE OR FOR BUSINESS. NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 7. For circulars apply to 3 8 4t REV. T. W. CATTELL.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, Publisher, Bookseller, Stationer, and Dealer in CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, No. 724 CHESNUT STREET, 3 29 mws3t4p] PHILADELPHIA. All Books sold RETAIL at WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE BEST HORSE BOOK THE HORSE In the Stable and the Field—His Management in Health and Disease. BY STONEHENGE, McCLURE, AND HARVEY. With over Eighty Engravings from Life, and a full account of the Trotting Horse. 1 vol. crown 8vo. Retail price, $2·50. This day published by PORTER & COATES, MARBLE BUILDING, No. 822 CHESNUT Street. All Books Retailed at Wholesale Prices 3 22mwf6rp

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SPRING STYLES BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTS' WEAR. BARTLETT, No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, 10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

DRY GOODS.

STOKES & WOOD, DRY GOODS FOR THE SEASON. SEVENTH and ARCH Streets, 3 8 ws] PHILADELPHIA.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WESTON & BROTHER, MERCHANT TAILORS, S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Streets, PHILADELPHIA, DAILY RECEIVING SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. A superior Garment at a reasonable price. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 220 MARSHALL Street, above Coates. 1 2

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad. 1040 MILES NOW COMPLETED. The First Mortgage Bonds, HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN, Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, WE ARE NOW SELLING AT PAR AND INTEREST, Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of..... $148·34
$1000 1882s, we pay a difference of..... 173·34
$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of..... 128·34
$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of..... 153·34
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of..... 43·34
$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 118·34
$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 118·34
$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of 118·34

Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC., No. 36 South THIRD Street. 3 29 PHILADELPHIA.

4,500,000 SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, ISSUED BY The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. They are a First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond, Free of United States Tax, Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand Acres Of Choice Lands, And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company. A Double Security and First-Class Investment in every respect, YIELDING IN CURRENCY NEARLY Ten Per Cent. Per Annum. Present Price Par and Accrued Interest. Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price. Pamphlets and full information given on application to JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 South THIRD Street, E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South THIRD Street, Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 6t4p

HOME INVESTMENTS. READING RAILROAD SIXES, Clear of State, United States and Municipal Taxes. Pennsylvania and New York Canal and RR. Company Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, Principal and Interest guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY. We have but a small amount of the above Bonds, and offer them at a price that will pay a good interest on the investment. DREXEL & CO., Bankers, No. 34 South THIRD Street, 3 19 fmw4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY G. GOWEN, (LATE OF COCHRAN, GOWEN & CO.), BANKER AND BROKER, No. 111 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission in Philadelphia and New York. Gold and Government Securities Dealt In. New York quotations by Telegraph constantly received. COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. INTEREST allowed on deposits. 3 30 1m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO No. 48 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY No. 2 NASSAU St., New York, BANKERS AND BROKERS. Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 1f

P. S. PETERSON & CO., Stock and Exchange Brokers, No. 39 South THIRD Street, Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards. STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 22

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the combined Maretzek and Strakosch companies will open this evening, for a short season of nine nights and two matinees, with Donizetti's opera of *Belisario*. The cast will be as follows.—"Antonino," Miss Agatha States; "Irene," Miss McCullough; "Justinian," Signor Barili; "Belisario," Signor Orlandini, "Almario," Signor Bretti.

To-morrow evening the opera of *Ernani* will be given, and on Friday and Saturday Meyerbeer's *Il Prophete*, with Madame La Grange in the role of "Fides."

There will be a grand matinee on Saturday.

On Monday Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will appear as "Marguerite" in Gounod's opera of *Faust*.

The subscription price for the nine nights is $12. Single admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra, except on the *Il Prophete* and Kellogg nights, when $1 extra will be charged for reserved seats.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Felix Rogers, Miss Jennie Willmore, and Miss Lizzie Willmore will appear this evening in the burlesque of *Ixion; or, the Man at the Wheel*. Previous to which will be performed the drama of *Miriam's Curse*.

AT THE ARCH the new comedy of *Women Rule* will be performed for the last time this evening.

To-morrow evening is set apart for the benefit of Mrs. Thayer. *Everybody's Friend, Domestic Economy*, and *Romeo and Juliet* will be performed. Mrs. Thayer is one of the most capable actresses in her particular line of business on the stage, and she ought to receive the compliment of a crowded house.

On Saturday Mr. Adam Everly will have a benefit, when he will present the drama of *Strathmore* and the comedy of *Helping Hands*. Mr. Everly is a gentleman of culture and an excellent actor. His many friends will doubtless see that his benefit is as substantial as could be desired.

A number of Mr. Everly's personal and professional friends will present him with a handsome testimonial on this occasion. The presentation will be made by Colonel James Page, a venerable playgoer and lover of the drama, than whom no one knows better how to perform a graceful service of this kind.

AT THE CHESNUT the very amusing burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be performed this evening by the Hess troupe.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Mr. and Mrs. Madison Obrey will give one of their very attractive musical entertainments this evening

AT THE AMERICAN the Arab troupe of acrobats will appear this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall this afternoon.

CARL GAERTNER will give his last classical soiree of the season at Musical Fund Hall on Friday evening. The following programme will be presented:—

Quintette, op. 18, Mendelssohn, by the Philadelphia Classical Quintette Club. Soprano Solo ("The Young Nun"), Schubart, by a pupil of Carl Gaertner. Piano Solo, Schumann, Professor John F. Himmelsbach. Quartette, Hayen, for two Violins, Viola, and Violoncello. Recitative and Aria (Abscheulicher wo eilst Du hin), Beethoven, by a pupil of Carl Gaertner. Quintette in E flat, No. 5, Mozart, by the Quintette Club.

CITY ITEMS.

STYLE, FIT, AND MAKE of our Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, unequalled by any stock of Ready made Goods in Philadelphia. We have also

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order, in unsurpassed style.

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CHESTERFIELD COATS,
All Varieties.
MORNING AND EVENING COATS,
All Varieties.
SPRING OVERCOATS,
All Varieties.
At CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S,
Continental Hotel Building.

THE "SCHOMACKER" PIANO.—Buy a first-class Philadelphia made Piano at manufacturers' prices, obtain their guarantee, and thereby encourage home industry.

Foreign Pianos, sold by agents, are generally the cheapest that can be found in the New York or Boston markets, and after all they cost the purchaser as much as first-class Schomacker Pianos. The agent has already several commissions added before the customer obtains an instrument, and in a few years it becomes worthless, and there is no redress.

Our Pianos have maintained their high reputation as first-class for more than thirty years, and have been awarded the highest premiums, and are now admitted to be the finest and most highly improved instruments made in the country.

Our new and beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 Chesnut street, are constantly supplied from our extensive factories with a full assortment of superior Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Call and examine them, and all will admit that we are able to prove that which we have said, and that no other establishment in this city can offer the same liberal inducements.

THE SCHOMACKER PIANO MANUFACTURING CO., No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—New Pianos to Rent.
Tuning and Moving promptly attended to.

THE TRUE MEDICAL DOCTRINE.—Nature, when struggling with disease, indicates unmistakably the kind of assistance she requires. In cases of nervous weakness and general debility, the feeble pulse, the lack-lustre eye, the attenuated frame, the flaccid muscles, the melancholy visage, inform us as plainly as if each organ had a tongue, that a *medicated stimulant is needed*. It does not require the aid of a medical education to understand this dumb appeal for new vigor from an exhausted system. Every reader of these lines can comprehend it just as well as the graduate of a physicians' college. Let not this demand of enfeebled nature be neglected. Respond to it promptly by commencing a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS a preparation uniting, in their highest excellence, the properties of a STIMULANT, an INVIGORANT, and an ALTERATIVE. Before three days have elapsed from the taking of the first dose, a marked beneficial change will be manifest in the bodily and mental condition of the patient. The pulse will be stronger and more regular, the eye will begin to lose its dull expression, the muscular and nervous systems to recover their tension, and the spirits to improve. Persevere, and a complete revivification of the depressed animal and mental powers certain. In cases of dyspepsia and biliousness, the most salutary results will be obtained. The appetite will revive, the sallowness of the skin disappear, and all the distressing symptoms which accompany disorders of the stomach and liver will rapidly subside. So sudden changes of spring often intensify these complaints by checking the perspiratory action by which so much morbid matter is evaporated through the pores of the body, and therefore the BITTERS are vitally useful to the dyspeptic and bilious at this season.

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH it should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a predisposition to Pulmonary Disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the Lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness without delay; and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the Chest, than DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all Druggists.

MESSRS. WESTON & BROTHER.—Gentlemen desirous of being suited in the best and most unapproachable style in their Clothing should leave their orders with Messrs. Weston & Brother, Merchant Tailors, southwest corner of Ninth and Arch streets. These gentlemen stand at the very pinnacle of their profession, and their establishment is proverbial for elegance, cut, and style of the Clothing got up there. Reasonable prices and a fine assortment of Cloths to select from are also gratifying characteristics in Messrs. Weston & Brother's business, and those who have been paying outrageous prices for comparatively indifferent Clothing should note the fact, and pay Messrs. Weston & Brother a visit.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

TAILORING AN ART.—William H. Taylor, No. 1218 Fourth street, has an opening every day of the most elegant Spring Goods, imported expressly for his own trade. Mr. Taylor is one of the most exquisite fashioners in the country. His cutters are perfect artists. A fit at his establishment is guaranteed.

REMOVAL.—Mr. W. H. Mabrey has removed from No. 122 North Fourth street to No. 235 Arch street, where he will dispose of, at reduced prices, spool silk, thread, cotton, needles, shuttles, sewing machine trimmings, etc. The attention of Mr. Mabrey's customers, and all manufacturers of clothing and shoes, is called to the above facts.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S "New Scale" Grand and Square Pianos have great body of tone, and are as clear and musical as a bell. The Agency is at No. 927 Chesnut street. Every musician should have one.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is most conveniently located to all lines of travel, as well as to the business portion of the city. Billiard rooms, cafe, passenger elevators, etc. Newly furnished throughout.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the early attention of buyers to the large and desirable assortment of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by catalogue, on Thursday morning, April 1, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

SPRING SALE
OF
FINE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

An Entirely New Stock!
By far the largest and most varied,
The most elegantly made up,
In new and stylish modes,
Well sewed and handsomely trimmed
Grave and Gay, to suit all tastes,
Boys of six or men of sixty.
Scale of Prices *cheap*, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.
WANAMAKER & BROWN
Have now opened, after months of preparation, a stock of Spring and Summer Clothing which far surpasses even their former efforts.
This they will dispose of by a
LIVELY AND QUICK SALE,
to insure which they have put the
Lowest Figure Possible
on every article in store,
ADVICE.—Come and see for yourself.
Secure a "first pick" out of this stock.
Register your orders early in the Custom Department.
Ask your wife to examine our Boys' Clothing,
Buy your Shirts, Cravats, etc., in our enlarged Gents' Furnishing Department,
OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
EXTENDING ON SIXTH STREET
FROM MARKET TO MINOR.

MARRIED.

MILLER—RUDDUCK.—On the 29th of March, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 229 N. Tenth street, by the Rev. Jacob F. Miller, of Mount Joy, Mr. F. CLAY MILLER, of Lancaster, brother of the officiating clergyman, to Miss LOUIE, fifth daughter of William Rudduck, of Philadelphia.

RUSSELL—SMITH.—On February 24, 1869, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz WILLIAM G. RUSSELL, of Baltimore, Md., to ABBY A. SMITH, of Absecom, New Jersey.

SLAUGHTER—HOYT.—At Germantown March 30, 1869, by the Rev. A. B. Atkins, FRANCIS W. SLAUGHTER, of St. Louis, Mo., to ANNA S., only daughter of F. A. Hoyt.

DIED.

COLLIER.—On Tuesday evening, at his residence, No. 1926 Arch street, DANIEL L. COLLIER, Esq., in the 74th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

DUFF.—On the 28th instant, after a lingering illness, ANNA B., daughter of John L. and Catherine A. Duff.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Committee and Faculty of the Girls' Normal School, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 2025 Green street, on Thursday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

MARKLEY.—On the 29th instant, Mrs. LYDIA MARKLEY, widow of the late Jacob Markley, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Federal street, third door above Twenty-sixth, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

STEINMEIYER.—On the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock in the morning, E. TH. STEINMEIYER, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1716 Richmond street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

WITMER.—Mrs. ELIZABETH WITMER, on the 29th instant, daughter of the late Adam Eckfeldt, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. John Wiegand, No. 1009 Walnut street, on Thursday morning, April 1 services at the house at 11 o'clock precisely.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

CLOTHING.
JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN,
Proprietor,
No. 604 MARKET Street,
2 17 wfm 4f ABOVE SIXTH.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Civil Tenure Bill—The President's Power of Removal—Naval Orders.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Civil Tenure Bill—Report of the Conference Committee.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Butler has just made a report of the conference committee on the Civil Tenure bill. It strikes out that part of the Senate bill which allows the Senate to restore to office any officer removed by the President whose successor shall not be confirmed by the Senate. The President is simply to send a new nomination for office to the Senate, and if he is not confirmed then another name is to be sent in. The power of removal by the President, either during the recess or when the Senate is in session, is complete; the only trammel being that the President must send in his nominations thirty days after the Senate has resumed its session.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Suspended.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Postmaster-General has suspended Special Agent G. W. Summers and reinstated Foster Blodgett in charge of the Augusta Post Office.

Lieutenant-Governor DUNN, of Louisiana (a colored man), is in the city.

Callers at the White House.

The President is quite well to-day, and received callers as usual, among whom were Senators Cole, Sprague, Sherman, Morton, and a number of Representatives. No delegations visited the White House this morning.

Among the nominations to be made for Justice of the Peace of this District will be one colored man.

Secretary Boutwell will nominate Mr. Halsey to the President to-day for the position of Register of the Treasury.

Naval Orders.

Captain William Rouckendorff has been ordered to the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia. Lieutenant Commander John McFarland is ordered to the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia, and Surgeon Charles Everfield is detached from the Examining Board and ordered to the naval rendezvous, Philadelphia.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

Continued from Second Edition.

He (Mr. Howe) would be willing to remain in session a while longer for the purpose of settling the Georgia case, if he could see any prospect of making such settlement, but he had been here ever since 1862 trying to reconstruct Georgia and the other Southern States, and yet he believed they were no nearer reconstruction than ever. If Congress could reconstruct a State, it had had time enough to do it; but to reconstruct successfully, in addition to Congress and time one thing more was needed, good sense.

Mr. Sumner asked what the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Howe) proposed to do with the pending executive business.

Mr. Howe did not believe there was enough such business to occupy an evening session, but thought, as a matter of course, that the Senate would remain in session long enough to dispose of all business of that kind.

House of Representatives.

Continued from Second Edition.

Mr. Whittemore introduced a joint resolution postponing the election in Texas. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Johnson introduced, explained, and had passed by the House, a bill transferring the county of Sierra, California, from the Sacramento land district to the Marysville land district, and the county of Mendocino from the Hermbold land district to the San Francisco land district.

Mr. Julian offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reviving and enforcing the direct tax in the States lately in rebellion. Adopted.

Mr. Shafer (Idaho) introduced a bill to provide a library for Idaho Territory. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Washburne (Wis.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee of the District of Columbia to inquire into the condition of the Washington Aqueduct, and the causes of the insufficient quantity and bad quality of the water supplied. Also, as to the contracts for work and payments for property taken, etc., with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. Cleveland offered a resolution reciting the purpose of the New York American Institute to hold an international exhibition of the industry of all nations in New York in 1876, and instructing the Committee on Manufactures to inquire as to the propriety of rendering Government aid to such undertaking. Adopted.

Mr. Strickland introduced a bill extending the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

The House then, at 1 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee for the organization of a Provisional Government for Mississippi.

Mr. Farnsworth, a member of the Reconstruction Committee, offered a substitute for the bill proposing a readmission to the people of Mississippi of the Constitution already framed, with separate votes on some of the objectionable features. He argued against the bill reported from the committee, which proposes to reassemble the convention, and to authorize it to appoint a provisional governor, with power on his part to fill all the other state offices. That convention, he said, was not popular with the best classes of Union people in Mississippi, and to revive it would be to throw in a fresh apple of discord, and to prolong instead of to quiet the disorders reigning there.

Mr. Ward inquired whether the gentleman had any charge to make against the members of that convention?

Mr. Farnsworth declined to discuss the *personnel* of the convention, but remarked that most of its members were themselves candidates for office, and that it was suspected by the Union men that the whole game was got up in the interest of those candidates. The proposition that these candidates should elect a provisional governor, who would have the appointment of all the State officers, was exceedingly distasteful to the people.

The discussion was interrupted at 2 P. M., when Mr. Butler, Mass., rose and made a report from the conference committee on the Tenure-of-Office bill. The bill, as proposed to be adopted, repeals the 1st and 2d sections of the original Tenure-of-Office act of March 2, 1867. The 1st section of the Senate amendment is left untouched. The 2d section is amended so as to read as follows:—

That during any recess of the Senate, the President is hereby empowered in his discretion to suspend any civil officer appointed by and with the consent of the Senate, except Judges of the United States Courts, until the end of the next session of the Senate, and to designate some suitable person, subject to be removed in his discretion by the designation of another, to perform the duties of such suspended officer in the meantime, and such person so designated shall take the oaths and give the bonds required by law to be taken and given by the suspended officer, and shall during the time he performs his duties, be entitled to the salary and emoluments of such officer, and it shall be the duty of the President, within thirty days after the commencement of every session of the Senate, except for any office which in his opinion ought not to be filled, to nominate persons to fill all vacancies in offices which exist in the meeting of the Senate, whether temporarily filled or not, and also in the place of all officers suspended, and if the Senate, during such session, in the place of any suspended officer, then and not otherwise, the President shall nominate another person as soon as practicable to said session of the Senate for said office.

—The Czar has given one hundred free scholarships to the University of St. Petersburg. They will cost him each three hundred roubles a year.

SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC, and
MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
AND DYSPEPSIA,

If taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHENCK of Philadelphia, owes his

UNRIVALLED SUCCESS

In the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and food will make good blood.

SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE PILLS

Act upon the liver, removing all obstructions; relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison, which is very dangerous to use unless with great care) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretion of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most Prominent Causes of Consumption.

SCHENCK'S
SEAWEED TONIC

Is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring the stomach.

THE GREAT REASON

Why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much: they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. SCHENCK, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs are in some way diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleural adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. SCHENCK'S three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

WHEN THERE IS NO LUNG DISEASE,

And only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious cases, as they are

PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

Dr. SCHENCK, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office,

PHILADELPHIA, EVERY SATURDAY,

Where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every other Tuesday; and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box.

A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES for sale at all times at his rooms. Also, for sale by Druggists and Dealers. 2 8 twsmrp

A NEW ERA IN THE
PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING TRADE.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1869,
JOHN WANAMAKER
WILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, AS A FINEST
READY-MADE CLOTHING
AND
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGE BROWNSTONE BUILDINGS
(FORMERLY HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S),
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

BUSINESS WILL BE COMMENCED ON THE ABOVE DAY WITH AN
EXPOSITION
OF THE FIRST STOCK OF ELEGANT GARMENTS AND PIECE GOODS FOR
CUSTOM WORK.

This stock has been for some time preparing in New York and our own city, and will embrace all the
FINEST SPRING IMPORTATIONS & HOME MANUFACTURES,
in the piece, for orders and ready-made in a FINER CLASS OF CLOTHING than ever before sold in Philadelphia.

THE ENTIRE PUBLIC INVITED TO EXAMINE.

The Ladies will be interested in the
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
WHICH IS A PROMINENT FEATURE. 3 mwf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite especial attention to their large stock of
LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
Fine Vest Chains and Leontines,
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND WORK of the latest designs.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
And Dealers in American and Foreign
WATCHES.
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 29 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,
rp NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

CIGARS.
S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS,
And Manufacturers of Fine Cigars,
No. 229 S. FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
HAVANA CIGARS imported by every Steamer AT LOW FIGURES, comprising "Partagas," "Cabargas," "Flor de Murias," "Espanola," "Africana," "Upmann," "Cabanas," "Comerciante," "Figaro," etc.
FINE CIGARS, of OUR OWN MAKE warranted free from adulteration or artificial flavor; COPYRIGHTED BRANDS comprising as follows:—
"MARIANA RITA," "FRA DIAVOLO,"
"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR."
Great variety of sizes, good quality, at low cost. 3 23 12t

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 9 6m

FURNITURE, ETC.
FURNITURE.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
No. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW. [3 10 wfm6mrp

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
FURNITURE
AT
RICHMOND & CO.'S,
No. 45 South SECOND St.,
3 25 1m EAST SIDE.

AVIS IMPORTANT!
BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
EBENISTE, 2 1 3mrp
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and Upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1f
BRADBURY'S AND OTHER PIANOS, Taylor & Farley Organs, only at WILLIAM G. FISCHER'S, No. 1018 ARCH St. 3 6 1m
CHICKERING
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 26 No. 914 CHESNUT Street.
ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
12 1 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street

PRINTING! PRINTING!
Cards, Circulars, Billheads, and all kinds of Job Printing properly done at MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street. A large stock of materials suitable for Job Printing constantly on hand.
All who want PRINTING done are invited to come to MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street.
All who want BLANK BOOKS will find a large assortment at MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street.
All who want ENVELOPES, in large or small quantities, will find a full assortment at MAGEE'S.
All who want to buy LETTER, CAP, NOTE, and BILLET PAPER will find the largest and best assortment in the city, with a complete assortment of Stationery, at MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT St.
Remember R. MAGEE, No. 316 CHESNUT Street.
INITIALS stamped on Paper and Envelopes free of charge at MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street.
For any article in the STATIONERY line, come to MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street. 3 27 aw 6trp

To an Early Swallow.

From Harper's Magazine.

My little bird of the air,
If thou dost know, then tell me the sweet reason
Thou comest alway, duly in thy season,
To build and pair.
For still we hear thee twittering round the eaves,
Ere yet the attentive cloud of April lowers
Up from their darkened hearth to call the flowers.
Where, all the rough, hard weather,
They kept together
Under their low brown roof of withered leaves.

And for a moment still
Thy ever-tuneful bill,
And tell me, and I pray thee tell me true,
If any cruel care thy bosom frets
The while thou slittest ploughlike through the air—
Thy wings so swift and slim,
Turned downward, darkly dim,
Like furrows on a ground of violets.

Nay, tell me not, my swallow,
But have thy pretty way,
And prosperously follow
The leading of the sunshine all the day.
Thy virtuous example
Maketh my foolish questions answer ample—
It is thy large delights keep open wide
Thy little mouth; thou hast no pain to hide;
And when thou leavest all the green-topped woods
Pining below, and with melodious floods
Flatterest the heavy clouds, it is, I know,
Because, my bird, thou canst not choose but go
Higher and ever higher
Into the purple fire
That lights the morning meadows with hearts' ease,
And sticks the hillsides full of primroses.

But tell me, my good bird
If thou canst tune thy tongue to any word,
Wherewith to answer—pray thee tell me this:
Where gottest thou thy song,
Still shrilling all day long,
Silvered to fragments by its very bliss!
Not, as I guess,
Of any whistling swain
With cheek as richly russet as the grain
Sown in his furrows; nor, I further guess,
Of any shepherdess,
Whose tender heart did drag
Through the dim hollows of her golden flag
After a faithless love—while far and near
The waterfalls, to hear,
Clung by their white arms to the cold deaf rocks,
And all the unkept flocks
Strayed idly. Nay, I know,
If ever any love-lorn maid did blow
On such a pitiful pipe, thou didst not get
In such sad wise thy heart to music set.

So, lower not down to me
From its high home thy ever-busy wing;
I know right well thy song was shaped for thee
By His unwearying power
Who makes the days about the Easter flower
Like gardens round the chamber of a king.
And whether, when the sobering year hath run
His brief course out, and thou away dost hie
To find thy pleasant summer company,
Or whether, my brown darling of the sun,
When first the South, to welcome up the May,
Hangs wide her saffron gate,
And thou, from the uprising of the day
Till eventide in shadow round thee closes,
Pourest thy joyance over field and wood,
As if thy very blood
Were drawn from out the young hearts of the roses—
'Tis all to celebrate
And all to praise
The careful kindness of His gracious ways
Who builds the golden weather
So tenderly about thy houseless brood—
Thy unfledged, homeless brood, and thee together.

Ah! these are the sweet reasons,
My little swimmer of the seas of air,
Thou comest, goest, duly in thy seasons;
And furthermore, that all men everywhere
May learn from thy enjoyment
That that which maketh life most good and fair
Is heavenly employment.

ALICE CARY.

STEAM PLOUGHS.

We condense from a very able paper of Professor J. Brainerd, of the United States Patent Office, the following history of steam ploughs. It is published in the last report on Agriculture to Congress. The Professor says:—

No portion of the globe is better adapted to steam culture than the broad prairies of the West, and it is upon these plains that the great problem of steam culture must be solved. For over two hundred years past the efforts to obtain a substitute for the common plough, or the means for operating it, have been neither few nor unimportant. One form was the hauling plough, so called because the engine that operates the plough is placed upon one side of the field, and moves along a headland; the ploughs, generally a gang with two sets, turn furrows in the same direction in moving back and forth over the field. Upon the opposite side of the field is placed a movable capstan or windlass, which is moved forward upon a headland, and the ploughs are drawn back and forth by means of wire ropes or chains. At each set of furrows the engine is moved forward upon the headland upon one side of the field and the capstan upon the other, the width of a set of furrows, when the ploughs are drawn again across the field.

This method of cultivating or working the land by steam power was first patented in the United States by E. C. Bellinger, of South Carolina, November 19, 1833, but from some cause the invention never went into general use. About the year 1854 John Fowler, of England, improved upon this general plan of Bellinger's, and was so far successful that a number of machines were put in operation.

In 1856 and 1857 Fowler took out patents in the United States for his improvements, but up to this date but two of them have been brought into use in this country. As a special encouragement, Congress, at its last session, passed a bill allowing the introduction of steam ploughs free of duty.

Another method of steam culture has been attempted, in which the engines are designed to travel over the field, drawing the ploughs behind them, usually in gangs, and many patents have been granted for alleged improvements in this mode of culture.

Among the earlier of these adventurers may be named Henry Corning, 1850; David Russell, 1855; Judd Stevens, 1858; J. D. Howell, 1859; B. Crawford, 1857, and many others. Their efforts at improvement have been directed chiefly to the construction of an engine that was capable of traversing the field, and drawing a gang of ploughs; but hitherto insurmountable difficulties have been experienced. It has not been found impracticable to construct an engine capable of running over a common road, but in a cultivated field, where the soil is soft and yielding, it has been found that nearly the entire power of the engine has been expended in its own propulsion, and hence its inability to overcome the resistance of the ploughs.

The cause of the failure of traction engines to perform their work in ploughing can be explained upon the following hypothesis:—We will suppose that an engine of 10 horse power, fully equipped for the field, will weigh eight tons. If it has four driving wheels of one foot tread each, there will be 48 inches of effective contact with the earth. Now, a single furrow, 12 inches wide and 10 inches deep, will present a resisting surface of 120 square inches; consequently the resistance, even with a single plough, would be greater than the applied traction power of the engine. But a team of 10 pairs of oxen would be able to turn a furrow of prairie turf of the width and depth named, say at the rate of an acre a day for a single plough. Ten pairs of oxen would be equal to a 10-horse power engine, and their united weight, when fitted for service, would equal that of the engine—say eight tons. The foot of an ox has an effective contact with the earth of about eight inches, and we may safely estimate that one half of the number of feet while under draught will be constantly in contact with the earth; hence we have 40x8, equal 320 inches; that is, the eight tons' weight of the team is distributed over a surface of 320 inches of contact, to balance against 120 inches of resistance in the furrow.

An acre of land contains 43,560 square feet. A team turning a single furrow 12 inches wide and 10 inches deep will, upon an average, travel one mile in an hour. A furrow one mile long and 12 inches wide contains 5280 square feet of surface, and hence it follows that the distance travelled by a team in ploughing one acre, with a width of furrow of 12 inches, will be a little over eight miles, which is about a fair day's work. A steam engine of a stationary power equal to that of 10 pair of oxen must, to be equally effective for draught, have a corresponding amount of contact with the earth; that is, the weight of the engine must be distributed over 320 superficial inches of surface in order to be equal to a team of the same weight, with the same amount of earth contact. But an increase of earth contact would give a corresponding increase of power within certain limits—say to double the amount: that is, if an engine could be so constructed as to have 640 inches of traction surface for eight tons' weight, it would be capable of doing twice the amount of draught labor that it would with half that amount of surface.

A word about the comparative cost of feed and fuel may not be out of place. A team must have periods for rest and recuperation equal to one-half of the ordinary hours of labor, aside from the legitimate repose of night. But it is not so with a steam engine. It is constant and untiring in its labors; it needs no repose, but is ever ready for its task. An ox team cannot work upon an average more than 8 hours in 24. A single ox will consume as food the value of one bushel of corn a day, which would equal 20 bushels for the 10 pair every 24 hours. A steam engine of good construction, and of 10-horse power, can be run during a day of 16 hours by the consumption of an equal amount of corn as fuel; at least, I am assured of this fact by an engineer of large experience in building and running locomotives. An engine of the power named, with a traction surface of 640 inches, according to the foregoing comparison, would be able to draw two ploughs, each cutting a furrow a foot wide and ten inches deep, at the rate at least of one mile an hour, equal to the speed of an ox team, and by a relay of hands to work it, could be run sixteen hours in a day, ploughing four acres instead of one (by the team), with no greater consumption of food-fuel than would be required by the team. And there is a further consideration in favor of the use of steam in the business of cultivation. A team needs constant care, and costs the most to feed it when it is of the least service. The short duration of animal life, and the risk of premature death, add not a little to the cost of animal power.

The method of steam culture proposed by Bellinger, and subsequently improved upon by Fowler, of England, is probably the most feasible that has been attempted. But this plan, under the most favorable circumstances, is open to objections, and in many situations it cannot be brought into operation. If a traction engine could be constructed upon the plan hereinbefore indicated, it would supersede Bellinger's and Fowler's plan of dragging the plough across the field by long ropes. In the earlier attempts at steam ploughing the great difficulty in the way of success, as before stated, was traction; and various plans were devised by inventors, both English and American, for the accomplishment of the desired object.

The English early tried two broad-tired driving wheels, but with the necessary weight of the engine the wheels sank deeply into the moist and loose soil, and of course failed. Mr. J. Boydell, of England, in 1846 constructed an engine that laid its own track as it travelled over the ground. This he accomplished by hinging together a number of stout, flat wooden rails, so that they would form a polygon outside, and in the same plane with the driving wheels. These hinged rails were so attached to the wheels that they revolved with them, each rail in turn being laid down in front and taken up behind its proper driving wheel, thus forming a track composed of an endless belt of short rails hinged end to end. By means of this ingenious expedient Mr. Boydell was enabled to get traction, but, unfortunately, at the sacrifice of a great amount of power.

About the year 1858 Mr. Thomas H. Barridge, of St. Louis, Missouri, a man of remarkable genius, invented and built a traction steam engine intended chiefly for field culture. It consisted of a large cylinder, about ten feet in diameter and ten feet in length, and made of heavy boiler iron. A shaft was supported in the centre by means of rods or spokes at each end, and at equal distances from each end was secured an interior cog gear. A gang of ploughs was attached to a framework in the rear of the traction cylinder, to which it was connected by arms extending backward from the central shaft. The practical operation of this engine showed that it possessed sufficient traction power for the purpose intended, but its unwieldy character, and its want of adaptation for the performance of the work of a stationary engine, formed obstacles to its introduction into general use.

In 1851 Messrs. Calloway & Purkis, of England, with a view to improvement in steam culture, constructed a neat locomotive, with two main traction wheels of 18 inches' tread, with a truck forward for a steering apparatus. The engine differs in no important particular from those previously constructed in England designed for common road traction. To the rear end of the locomotive frame is connected transversely an iron frame, 18 feet long, supporting at each end an axle, on which are keyed three cast iron chain wheels, around which is passed the endless chain that carries the ploughs, to which rotation is given by the power of the engine, so that a relatively quick motion is given to the endless chain and attached ploughs as compared with the progressive movement of the locomotive. There are four ploughs attached to the chain, each capable of cutting a furrow nine inches wide, and, consequently, every entire revolution of the chain, with its ploughs attached, turns up four furrows, eighteen feet long each, while the locomotive will have advanced progressively thirty-six inches. This operation being continually repeated, the locomotive will leave behind it ploughed land eighteen feet broad, and cut to any required depth with a remarkable degree of accuracy. The lines of furrows thus cut will be slightly oblique to the line of forward movement of the engine, but may be made at right angles by a slight adjustment of the transverse frame. One patent has been taken out in the United States, by F. C. Otis, for improvements in this steam plough, but for some cause unknown to the writer it has never been put in successful operation.

The plan invented by Bellinger, commonly called "cable traction," and subsequently improved upon by Fowler, consisting chiefly in his balancing gang plough frame, has undoubtedly been received with more favor, and has gone more extensively into use, than any other, especially in England. We are informed that there are now about nine hundred of them in operation in that country, and that one manufacturing establishment turns out four every week. Part of these are sent to the continent, some to the East Indies, and two have been imported into the United States, one of which is in use in Illinois, and the other in Louisiana, and, so far as known, are successful.

The recent act of Congress admitting steam ploughs to importation free of duty for one year, undoubtedly had reference to the Fowler plough; though others have been constructed and used in England, among which was one put in operation by Williams & Smith, in which the engine was placed at the corner of the field, and the plough caused to traverse around it by means of a cable and capstans placed at the other three corners, and moved inwards as the ploughing progressed. It will be seen that this plan differed from Fowler's only in this, that it went around the field, at every set of furrows the engine and capstan moving inward until the work was complete, while that of Fowler's traverses back and forth between headlands, upon which the engine and capstans were moved forward.

Among the steam ploughs invented in this country, that of John W. Fawkes, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, has probably attracted the greatest attention. The accounts that have been published of its power and performances seem, however, almost fabulous. Certain it is that the expectations and promises of its friends have not been realized, although ten years have elapsed since the date of his (Fawkes') patent.

In 1863, A. W. Hall, of St. Louis, Missouri, took out a patent for a steam plough so nearly allied to cable traction as to render it worthy of notice, in which the points of novelty were directed to means for overcoming the hitherto almost insurmountable difficulties experienced for want of traction. The locomotive consisted of a framework, supported upon four wheels, of suitable strength to bear the weight of the boiler and other parts of the machine. As he did not depend upon the weight of his locomotive for traction, it was built as light as was consistent with the required power. If steam ploughing is ever to be made practicable, if the steam engine is to become generally useful upon the farm, it can only be so at a moderate expense. The errors in the attempts yet made in steam ploughing have arisen, perhaps, from making the steam engine too heavy, and on too large a scale."

That the steam engine is destined to supply the place of animal power, at least in a great degree, in agriculture, there can be no doubt, and thus effect a great reduction in the expense of working the land, and become a powerful instrument in augmenting the productiveness of the soil.

It remains, then, to discover by what means such improvements may be made as will bring the great power of steam into general use in carrying forward the art that lies at the very foundation of all our national prosperity. The implements of husbandry have reached a point of commendable utility, and we only need a corresponding improvement in propelling power to render their work eminently successful. The wants of mankind at the present day demand a solution of this question. The point to be gained in this direction is the construction of a locomotive steam engine that will take the place of animal power in the leading business of farm work, but more especially in the department of ploughing and cultivation.

New Settlers in Virginia.

The Richmond papers note the arrival of several persons in that city from the North, who are in search of places for permanent residence in Virginia. The *Enquirer* of the 23d inst. says:—

"The Exchange, the Ballard, the Spottswood, Ford's, the St. Charles Hotels all have been almost daily crowded with these visitors, and our streets have been constantly enlivened by their presence. Some of them have found locations to suit them, have purchased property, and will soon establish themselves permanently in Virginia. A few, too few, we think, have made purchases in the immediate neighborhood of Richmond, while many have determined to locate in more remote and more prosperous counties in the interior of the State.

"A communication has just been received by General Richardson, State Commissioner of Immigration, from the agents of the Virginia State Board of Immigration now in London, England, which gives the most gratifying information as to the prospects of immediate immigration to Virginia. The agents state that large numbers of immigrants, comprising the best classes of English and Scotch laborers, are ready and anxious to come here, and only await the signal of our readiness to receive them, to embark for Norfolk. The agents state that they are prepared to forward these excellent workers, both male and female, in any number desired, and intend to send a detachment of several hundred without delay, provided that places be previously engaged for them. Persons who desire to employ such male or female laborers are requested to communicate with General Richardson, the State Commissioner of Immigration, in person or by letter addressed to him at Richmond.

"The agents of the Board of Immigration, now in London, express the fullest confidence in their ability to dispose of large quantities of Virginia lands to persons there of means, who desire to become actual settlers amongst us. Another gratifying indication of the progress of the immigration movement was furnished us last week by General Tochman, the European agent of the State Board of Immigration. By dint of great perseverance and indefatigable zeal, General Tochman has succeeded in making certain arrangements which cannot but result in great benefit to the immigration interests. His assistant, Colonel Shaller, has already reported certain operations which are highly satisfactory. He has arranged to make an early shipment of more than one hundred families—averaging, perhaps, five persons to each family—and he expects these to be followed by large numbers as rapidly as arrangements can be made for their location here. The immigrants to come under this arrangement will be for the most part industrious small farmers, each with a little capital to invest in a homestead and small tract of land, either by rent or purchase. The colony will arrive at New York in April, and will be immediately forwarded to Virginia."

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Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

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Invite all in need of any kind of CARRIAGES to call and see their large assortment before purchasing, as they intend selling at REASONABLE RATES. 2 9 sw26rp

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, —OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 South FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1869.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the provisions of an ordinance of Councils approved April 24, 1863, notice is hereby given that the final estimate for the construction of the sewers on Seventeenth street, from Vine street to Spring Garden street, will be paid. All persons having claims for labor done or materials furnished for said sewer, are requested to present the same for payment on or before 12 o'clock M., of the fifteenth day of APRIL A. D. 1869.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
3 17 w3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

Have just received from New York auctions and other cash sales,
5000 yards Field Nainsook Muslins at 25, 28, 31, 33, 37½.
Stripe and Plaid Swiss Muslins.
Fine white Brilliantes, 25 31, 37½.
India Twilled Long Cloths, 25, 31, 37½.
Soft-finish Cambrics Jaconets, Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, etc., etc.

WHITE PIQUES! WHITE PIQUES!

5000 yards White Piques at 31, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87½, 95, and $1 a yard.
Tailored Muslins, fine qualities, 75, 87½, a $1 a yd.
A cheap lot of printing Linens, 28c. a yard, etc.
N. B.—The above goods were bought for cash, and are much below the importer's prices.
Stripe Percales 25c. a yard worth 37½c.
Plaid Mohairs 25c. a yard, worth 37½c.
Black Alpacas 31, 37½, 50, 65, 75, and 90c. a yd.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

Handsome Black Silks, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3, and $3 50 a yard.
Striped Mohair Skirtings.
A cheap lot of Mixed Goods, 31c. a yard.
5000 yards American Calicoes 12½ and 15c. a yd.
New Styles Lancaster Ginghams.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 Power Loom Table Linens.
7-4 and 8-4 Bleached Table Linens.
Linen Napkins and Doyles, very cheap.
Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c. up to 38c.
A handsome lot of Damask Towels, large size, 50c. per piece.
Handsome Damask Towels, 65 and 75c.
Best make Shirting Linens.
Scotch Diaper by the piece.
Linen Birdeye by the yard, for aprons, in fine qualities.
Bargains in Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, Marseilles Trimmings, Registered Edgings, Dimity Bands, Magic Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings, etc., etc.
Shirt Fronts made to order expressly for our own sales, all linen, at 25, 31, 38½, 40 44, 45 50, 56, 62½, 65, 69, and 75c.

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Jouvin Kid Gloves, best quality, choice colors.

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$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
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200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila. and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurance made	222,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $8156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116 150 08	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

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Gillies Dallett,	George L. Busby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 518 Arch street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT Street.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1 083 538 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,833 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1868, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also insures Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Filler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales.	Gaseavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 39

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

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FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

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PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

(ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

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Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

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CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

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IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 4 11

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise,

THE IRISH CHURCH SCHEME EXPLAINED.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

In spite of the remarkable clearness and completeness with which Mr. Gladstone drew out his proposals, they are, from the necessity of the case, sufficiently complicated to make it useful to state their main features.

First, then, as to disestablishment. This will be total but not immediate. It will take effect finally on a day to be named in the act, and which it is at present proposed to fix for the 1st of January, 1871. On that day the ecclesiastical courts will be abolished, the ecclesiastical laws will cease to have any authority, the bishops will be no longer Peers of Parliament, and all the ecclesiastical corporations in the country will be dissolved. During the interval between the passing of the bill and the date of disestablishment certain provisional arrangements will be in force. Vacancies in the clerical staff of the Irish Church will be filled up as they arise, but the appointments will confer no vested interests. In the case of bishoprics these appointments will only be made on the prayer of the bishops of the province for the consecration of a particular person; in the case of Crown livings the recommendation of the ecclesiastical authorities will, as far as possible, be attended to. The Crown will exercise its powers ministerially, and with the sole view of facilitating the winding up of the existing establishment.

Secondly, as to disendowment. Technically and legally this will be total and immediate. A commission will be appointed, the members of which will be named in the bill; and in this commission the entire property of the Irish Church will vest from the day on which the measure receives the Royal assent. When, however, the property comes to be dealt with by this commission a distinction will be made between public and private endowments. The former, including everything in the nature of a State grant or a State reserve, will be resumed by the State; the latter, which Mr. Gladstone defines as money contributed from private sources since the year 1660, will be restored to the disestablished Church. The value of the public endowments is estimated at £15,500,000; the value of the private endowments is put at £500,000.

Thirdly, what is to be done with the public endowments? First of all compensation has to be made to vested interests, including those connected with Maynooth College and the various communities of Presbyterians in receipt of the *regium donum*. Among vested interests, of course, the largest is that of incumbents. The amount of income to which each is entitled, deducting what he may have paid for curates, will be secured to him during his life, provided he continues to discharge the duties of his benefice. Under certain circumstances, this interest may upon his own application be commuted for a life annuity. As regards his glebe his position will not be interfered with during his life, except in the case of commutations. The tithe rent charge, however, will vest in the commissioners, at once and without any life interest, being interposed; "the faith of Parliament being pledged" to the payment of the whole proceeds to the clergy. On its passing into the hands of the commissioners, the tithe rent charge will be sold to the landowners at twenty-two and a half years' purchase, it being left to their option whether to pay the money down or by forty-five annual instalments. The next class of interests is that of curates. In the case of permanent curates the deductions already made in calculating the income of incumbents will be calculated for their benefit, on the same principle and subject to similar conditions. Temporary curates will receive gratuities proportionate to the injury they may have sustained from the act. Next will come lay compensations, the largest part of which will be absorbed by parish clerks and sextons. These payments, together with those due to the Presbyterian community and Maynooth College, and one or two smaller items, will amount, on Mr. Gladstone's calculation, to about £8,000,000. In this way about £7,500,000 will be left at the disposal of Parliament. This will be appropriated "mainly to the relief of unavoidable calamity and suffering," but at the same time in a way which will not interfere with the obligation imposed upon property by the poor law. There is a particular class of "unavoidable calamity and suffering," which in Ireland is relieved not out of the poor rate, but out of the county cess, that is, out of a tax paid by the occupier alone, and levied upon tenements of even the lowest rental. In this class are comprised lunatics and idiots, and persons who are deaf, dumb, or blind. Of the £311,000 which is estimated to be the annual value of the endowments at the disposal of Parliament, £235,000 will be devoted to the relief of these forms of suffering. The remainder will be appropriated to county infirmaries, reformatories, and the provision of skilled nurses for the poor. When the affairs of the Established Church have been wound up, the commissioners will report to the Queen that the objects immediately contemplated by the act have all been provided for, and that such and such a surplus is available for these ulterior charitable purposes.

Fourthly, as to private endowments. These are to be handed over to the disestablished Church, and the question at once arises who is to take them. Mr. Gladstone proposes to leave the answer to be found by the Church itself. In order to enable it to find one, all those legal disabilities under which it now labors in regard to synodical meetings will be at once removed. The Government "presume" that as soon as this is done the bishops, clergy, and laity will proceed to constitute for themselves something in the nature of a governing body, and power will be given to the Queen in Council "not to create such a body, but to recognize it when created." This recognition will be made to depend on one condition only—that the governing body shall fairly represent the bishops, clergy, and laity of the disestablished Church. So long as this condition is fulfilled the Crown will not concern itself with the question whether the governing body is well or ill devised. It must honestly represent the Irish Episcopalians, and that is all. This governing body will be incorporated for the conduct of all the necessary negotiations with the Commission, and for the future management of the affairs of the religious community of which it is the representative. In this last respect it will be left absolutely free; but until the ecclesiastical laws now in force shall be altered by the voluntary act of the governing body they will be held to subsist in the nature of a voluntary contract, and to be binding on clergy and laity. In this way the members of the disestablished Church will be started in life with the same provisions as to doctrine and discipline which they have hitherto lived under. If these are altered in any way, it must be by their own choice, exercised through a representative organization appointed by themselves.

Fifthly, there remains a class of property not belonging, strictly speaking, to either private or public endowments. This consists of the churches and the glebe houses. They are not private endowments, because they have not been built by money contributed from private sources. They are not public endowments, because they are nearly valueless, except to their present possessors. It is proposed, therefore, to hand over the churches to the governing body of the disestablished Church on the simple declaration of that body that it intends to maintain them for the public worship or to take them down with a view of building others in their stead. In the case of churches not accepted by the governing body, the Commissioners will be empowered to dispose of the site and the building materials. Twelve churches which partake of the character of national monuments will be partially maintained by the Commission. Ruined churches possessing the same claim to regard will be handed over to the Board of Works, together with sufficient funds to admit of their proper preservation. The land upon which the glebe house is built, together with an adjacent piece not exceeding ten acres in extent, will be offered to the governing body at a fair valuation, and the house itself will be thrown in on condition of the repayment of the building charges now outstanding in many instances which will previously have been paid by the Commissioners. The burial grounds belonging to a church will pass with it. Other burial grounds will be handed over to the guardians of the poor.

Such is the main outline of this remarkable scheme. Whatever criticism in detail it may hereafter be subjected to, it certainly cannot be charged with haste or incompleteness. It deals with all the questions which have been raised during the autumn and winter; and if it does not settle them, it at least lays down the principles on which they are to be settled hereafter. Its provisions offer little opportunity of damaging alteration in committee, since, when total disestablishment and disendowment are postulated by the second reading, it will not be easy to restore them in substance without also restoring them in form. As there is little chance of the Liberal majority permitting this to be done, it may fairly be said that the extent of front which Mr. Gladstone exposes to the enemy constitutes, by a singular exception to the ordinary rule, a positive element of safety.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

LOCATED CORNER OF BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND STREET,

Possesses advantages over all other houses for the accommodation of its guests. It was built exceresly for a first-class Family Boarding House—the rooms being large and *en suite*, heated by steam—with hot and cold water, and furnished second to none; while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands, affording guests an unequalled table.

One of Atwood's Patent Elevators is also among the "modern improvements," and at the service of guests at all hours.

The Broadway and University Place Cars pass the door every four minutes, running from the City Hall to Central Park, while the Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines are but a short block on either side, affording ample facilities for communicating with all the Depots, Steamboat Landings, places of Amusement and Business of the great metropolis.

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MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

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NORTH PENN HOTEL, NO. 445 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, is NOW OPEN, on the European plan. A. STETSON, superintendent. Rooms to rent, with or without board; boarding with or without rooms. 3 5 1m

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA B. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 1 19 S. 250 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORING, 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

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ALWAYS DRY.

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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to **STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS** at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, **PAINT FOR SALE** by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

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ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS," No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Asphaltic Slate and warranted for ten years. HAMILTON & COOPER, 3 1 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 5 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 6:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:30 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:55 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 3:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 253 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Dover and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Way Mail, 9:25 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., Express, 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 18 9.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:00 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:00 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1, and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.

At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M., 2, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistow Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train.....8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:40, and 9:00 P. M.
Fast Line.....11:50 A. M.
Erie Express.....11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....3:40 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation.....4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train.....5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express.....8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express.....10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express.....12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 6:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express.....3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express.....3:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation.....8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express.....10:40 A. M.
Parkesburg Train.....9:10 A. M.
Fast Line.....12:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train.....12:30 P. M.
Erie Express.....4:20 P. M.
Day Express.....4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent Altoona, Pa. 4 29

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4 5, 6¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:30, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9½, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent. Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia.....10:45 P. M.
" " Williamsport.....8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie.....9:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia.....11:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....8:20 P. M.
" arrives at Erie.....10:10 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....6:20 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven.....7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie.....10:35 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....12:55 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.....10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie.....6:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport.....7:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.....4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER, 11 3 General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:00 P. M., and 6:35 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:25 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't. 1 30

AUCTION SALES.

BY PANCOAST & LARGE, AUCTIONEERS No. 239 MARKET Street.

CONSIGNMENTS of American and Imported Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery Goods, and Stock-in Goods solicited. [3 27 5t

FIRST POSITIVE SALE OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, LINEN AND MILLINERY GOODS, STOCK OF GOODS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

April 2, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 600 lots seasonable goods suited to present city and country sales. 3 31 2t

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 2t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL, near Augusta, Ga., on the 21st of April, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles will be sold at public auction, viz.:—

29,000 pounds unfinished (mill-cake) Powder, Confederate States' manufacture, Augusta Mills, 1865.
4,000 pounds Blasting Powder (damaged).
4,000 pounds Powder, mixed sizes (damaged).
23,045 pounds Wrought Iron Scrap (axles and tires), obtained from breaking up gun-carriages.
20,034 pounds Cast Iron Scrap.
8,464 pounds Cast Iron (field shot and shell).
8,028 pounds Gunboat Iron Plates, 2½x7x 8 and 10 feet.
592 pounds Scrap Brass.
1,000 pounds Sheet Tin (damaged).
412 pounds Type Metal.
12,896 pounds Woollen Rags.
1,691 pounds Cotton Rags.
212 Cavalry and Artillery Blankets (worn and damaged).
70,000 Unfilled Canister Tins and Cartridge Box Tins.
70,000 Yards of Grey Webbing, 1 inch wide, for manufacture of halters and reins, new, and of good quality.
4,000 Yards of the same, 2 inches wide.
880 Gross White Bone Buttons, English manufacture, new, and of good quality.
520 Gross New Iron Buckles and Rings, for harness, etc.
23 Citizens' Saddles, with a large lot of Halters, Bridles, Spurs, etc.
A large lot of Artillery Harness, with spare Traces, Hames, Breast Straps, Breechings, Harness, Irons, etc.
A lot of spare Implements and Equipments, Tools, etc., for field batteries.
A lot of old Machines, and worn-out Carpenters', Blacksmiths', and Saddlers' Tools.
A few old Carbines, Muskets, with a lot of spare parts and appendages for the same.

Catalogues of the above stores can be obtained from the Ordnance Office, Washington; from the Commanding Officer, Frankford Arsenal, near Philadelphia; from Colonel S. Crispin, Ordnance Agency, corner Houston and Green streets, New York City; and from the undersigned.

Terms cash. Stores to be removed within ten days.

D. W. FLAGLER, Captain of Ordnance, Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A., Commanding.

3 29 6t

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 530 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,200 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,233 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
125,000 cartridge boxes, various.
15,000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23,190 curb bridles, various.
10,000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828,450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,680 pounds of musket powder.
18,200 pounds of rifle powder.
159,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,834,000 mus

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HORROR!

A Mother and Her Children Murdered.

They are Brained with an Axe in the Hands of the Husband and Father, Who Then Puts an End to His Own Existence.

"Out! brief candle, out! Life's but a walking shadow!" So says Shakespeare, and Shakespeare is right. Not to speak of the ordinary casualties, the thousand ills of human life which cause the daily disappearance of a host whose name is legion from this lower sphere, that mania for deeds of murderous violence which seems to have lately fallen on this country is taking off its daily scores. Hard upon the Girard Hall tragedy has followed another of still greater horror. About this latter, however, there is no mystery; the victims of the deed and its perpetrator are all well known. The executioner, too, in this latter instance will be unneeded, for the madness which prompted the commission of the horror prompted likewise the self-destruction of the murderer. An entire family is "counted out" in this city's census.

For about a year past Mr. James L. Blackstone, of the firm of Funston & Blackstone, gilders, No. 912 Market street, has resided at No. 815 Judson street. His family consisted of his wife, Isabella E Blackstone, and two children, one a boy, named Lee, aged eight years, and the other a girl, named Catharine, aged between three and four years.

It may be well to describe Judson street as running south of Parrish street and west of Twenty-third street, the wall of the House of Refuge being at the north end of the street. No. 815 is on the east side of the way, and is one of a row of two-story brick buildings.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Funston received a telegram from Madison, Conn., which read as follows:—

"I have received a letter from James, saying that his wife and children are killed. Telegraph immediately. ZELAH LEE."

Acting upon this telegram, he at once proceeded to Mr. Blackstone's house, No. 815 Judson street, and endeavored to effect an entrance, but was unable to do so. He then went to the station-house at Twenty-third and Brown streets for police aid, and Policeman Eli F. Newman accompanied him to the house. In consequence of what was seen by him, word was communicated by telegraph to the Central Station. Chief of Police Mulholland and Chief Detective Ench, with Detectives Levy and Gordon, immediately proceeded to the place.

The room in which the bodies were discovered is very small; it is not carpeted; has a window on the south side, and a door on the east side. On the west side of the room, just to the right hand as you passed from the back parlor into the kitchen, is a small oven-range. One lid of the range was lying upon the floor smeared with blood.

The body of Mrs. Blackstone was lying about two feet from the range, her head to the south and her feet to the north, the body being straight. Her right hand was across the left. She was fully dressed. Lying just below her left hip was the body of the boy. He was upon his stomach, the left side of his face being on his mother's dress; his left arm was under him, and the right extended. The head was to the east and the feet to the west, and very near to the door leading to the back parlor. Lying upon his arm, her head also resting against and above the mother's hip, was the little girl, her face inclined to the south. The boy had on a white night dress and the girl a figured night wrapper. Their feet were close together. The poor mother's head was almost severed from her body, and the wounds in the children's heads were frightful.

Of course a very lake of blood had collected around the three bodies. As the floor inclined a little towards the door, the life fluid ran in that direction, and would have found its way through the interstice over the sill but for a precaution which the murderer had adopted. Here was the only thing looking like an attempt to prevent the speedy discovery of the deed.

A table cloth, carefully folded, was packed against the lower portion of the door, so that not a drop escaped from the room.

On the north side of the furnace, resting against it and the jamb of the door on the west, was an axe smeared with blood, the handle being very little stained, and hardly sprinkled.

On the east side of the back parlor, and close to the door leading into the kitchen, is a mantelpiece. Immediately beneath it is a lounge, with the head towards the north, nearly touching the kitchen door. A pillow, covered with blood, is upon this, and the crimson fluid has run through it, permeating the fabric of the lounge, and dropping on to the floor, where the carpet has partially soaked it up. The little boy's clothing is upon this lounge, near the foot.

A circular table sets in the southeast portion of the room, immediately in front of the lounge and the library; a table-cloth covers it, and a number of dishes. A high chair is on the south side, in which is the clothing of the little girl, dress and skirts. The cups and saucers contain tea-slops, showing they had been used. On the east side of the table, and between it and the lounge, is a rocking-chair; alongside of it on the table was a thimble and spool of cotton; and in front of it, upon the floor and near the pool of blood, was a work-box, the lid open, containing the usual articles incident to a lady's work-box. Folding doors lead to the front parlor. In this room hangs a frame containing a certificate of first honor to Isabella E. Lee for excellence in scholarship, and the study of English composition and algebra, in the winter of 1852, at the Young Ladies' Collegiate Institute, New Haven, Conn., signed James M. Linsley, Principal. In this room is a child's three-wheel velocipede; also a little hoop, which is placed near the head of a hobby-horse. There are no marks of blood in the room.

In the back parlor there are spurts of blood arched upon the door leading to the entry, and this door is some nine feet away from the lounge. Upon the door leading from the back room to the kitchen is a smear of blood, as though a bloody cap had pressed against it.

Dr. Shapleigh having arrived, he proceeded to make an examination of the three bodies, with the following result:—

The following wounds were found upon the mother:—A contused wound on the back of the head, left side, over the left ear, made with the pole of the axe. A contused wound, one and a half inches long, over the right ear. A contused wound, one and a quarter inches long, on the back of the head, upon a level with the ear, and extending downwards. A gaping wound, four inches long, cutting through the jaw-bone in the middle, and extending down the neck diagonally from the left side of the mouth downward under the ear, cutting the root of the tongue, and extending into the spinal column. Beneath this and further to the left a wound four inches long and two and a half inches deep dividing the windpipe and gullet. There were also two or three wounds in the neck cutting through the dress, but of a slight character.

The body of the little girl was then examined.

The night-cap was removed from its little head. A horrible hole was in the right side of the forehead. Dr. Shapleigh inserted his finger in the hole, and it went as far back as the length of the finger. The hole was one and a half inches long, over the right eye, the bones of the skull being driven into the brain. The other side of the head is mashed to pieces. Then there are two marks of blows near each eye.

Dr. Shapleigh took his needle and attempted to draw up the hole in the head, but it could not be done, as the bones moved about beneath the scalp, and prevented the orifice from being closed.

The child was laid upon its mother, and the body of the boy raised to the table. The little fellow was a perfect gore of blood. In the right temple there was the mark of an axe, the bone being fractured badly. A large contused wound was at the back and top of the head two and a half inches long, the bone being fractured beneath, the axe having glanced downwards. On the left side of the head, and over the ear, there was another wound one and a half inches long. On the back of the head, below this, the bones were all knocked in, and the head completely crushed. Below this, and on the right side of the neck, there was a frightful wound, the axe having penetrated through the jaw bone, breaking a piece of it off, and on further examination it was seen that two gashes had been made in this place, each three inches long, severing the jugular vein.

The bodies were made as decent in appearance as the surgeon's needle could do it, and immediately sent to Mr. Cyrus Horne, the undertaker.

Upon their arrival at Mr. Horne's place there lay the father and husband. His body had been fished from the Delaware in the afternoon, and brought up. The box containing the body was opened. He is six feet in height, with whiskers and moustache, and his countenance wears an expression of deep agony. It was said that his vest was covered with blood, but it was not perceptible by gaslight.

In THE TELEGRAPH of Monday we printed an account of a man having walked into the Delaware at Chesnut street wharf. A handkerchief found in his coat, which he threw overboard before jumping into the water, contained the name of Blackstone.

Chief Mulholland informs us that this man was apprehended by the Sixth ward police on Monday, because of his insane actions, and breaking from them with great violence, effected his escape. Yesterday the river was dragged, and the body brought up, when his friends identified it as that of Mr. Blackstone.

James Lindsley Blackstone, the murderer, was born in Brantford, Connecticut, in 1832 in the year 1855, and on the 20th of August, his wife, Isabella Elizabeth Lee, was born in Madison, in the same State. Their marriage was solemnized on the 2d of December, 1857. About fourteen months ago Blackstone came to this city, and immediately became associated with Mr. Funston in the manufacture of gilded frames, at No 912 Market street. At the time when he came here, Blackstone did not bring his family, but left them in his native place until such time as he should have prepared a home for their reception. He secured the dwelling No. 915 Judson street about one year ago, and immediately his wife and two little children came on. The house was furnished with all the means of comfort; and it appears from those who had seen them at their own fireside that the members of the family were all cheerful and happy, but Blackstone. Ever since his arrival a deep melancholy began to manifest itself, and though he did everything to secure the enjoyment of his children and his wife, whom he seems to have deeply loved, still he reaped none of that pleasure which he gave to others. He was a fine-looking man, strong, healthful, and with good moral qualities—everything, indeed, to make a man loved and respected, but he could not shake off that heavy, brooding spirit.

Mrs. Blackstone is said to have been a very pleasant woman, who made it her every endeavor to aid her husband. She was often depressed by her ineffectual efforts to cheer him. Some time ago, in conversation with Mr. Funston, she stated that insanity was hereditary in the Blackstone family. She was evidently a well-informed woman. To this couple were only born two children—a bright little boy and a sweet-faced little girl.

Lee Blackstone, the son, was born on the 16th of April, 1861, and was, therefore, almost eight years of age. Catharine L., the daughter, was born on the 23d of January, 1866, and had passed only her third birthday. These two children were the joy of their parents. The father especially doated upon them. He never returned from his labor but what he brought them some token of his affection. On the mantel-shelf of the dining-room, just above the sofa on which the little girl lay when killed, was crowded a variety of toys. The floor was scattered over with other playthings, and in every room was some present belonging to the children.

Mr. Grady, the cashier of the firm of Funston & Blackstone, states that Mr. Blackstone left the store about 6 P. M. on Saturday and returned in about fifteen minutes, telling Mr. Grady that he (Mr. Blackstone) had taken five dollars from the drawer. He then bade Mr. Grady good-bye in such a manner as to make him think there was something strange in his conduct. Mr. Blackstone has stated frequently that he did not regret his change of business, and he always spoke in the highest terms of his partner in conversation with Mr. Grady. He referred to his wife and family invariably in an affectionate manner.

Mr. Funston, the partner, states that in a conversation with Mrs. Blackstone on Thursday, she stated that insanity was hereditary in in the family of her husband. Mr. Blackstone has attended the Congregational Church of Rev. Dr. Edward Hawes since he has been in this city. Mr. Funston further states that he understood Mr. Blackstone had money coming to him, and was a man of considerable means, and his wife was said to have money in bank. Mr. Blackstone did not make his appearance at the store on Monday.

Mr. Coulston, the owner of the property in Judson street, states that Mr. Blackstone informed him on Saturday that he had intended to purchase a house at Twentieth and Oxford streets, but was disappointed in getting money. He paid his rent on Saturday.

The following theory of the manner in which the deed was committed will very likely be borne out by the facts:—At an early hour on Monday morning, Mrs. Blackstone got up from where she was sleeping in one of the upper chambers, and dressing herself complete, went down into the kitchen. Whether Blackstone went down with her at the time or subsequently is a question which no mortal can solve. Procuring her kindling, she emptied the grate of the range, placed the wood, and then put on the coal. While bending over the range, Blackstone stepped behind her, and raising an axe, which he had procured, struck her a terrible blow.

The sharp edge of the instrument cut a frightful gash in the woman's right cheek, and crashed through her jaw, almost severing it completely from the rest of the bony structure of the face. As the victim raised her head, the murderer again raised the axe, and struck her, the instrument this time burying itself into the neck, severing the windpipe and chipping the spinal column. She could make no struggle, for death must have been too sudden. The little boy, Lee, may have run down when his mother did, and have seen the enactment of this part of the tragedy, or he may have been called from the room above by his mother's cries. However, he came into the kitchen, and the murderer, catching his little son, beat his brains out with the pole of the axe.

Going into the dining-room where his beautiful little three-year old daughter lay, he murdered her by beating the skull until its bony structure was entirely shattered.

After the tragedy was enacted, the murderer—the husband of the one and the father of the two other victims—did not seek in any manner to cover up the terrible crime. He stepped back into the kitchen, however, and taking the body of his wife, still warm and covered with blood, laid it out upon the bare floor, with the head lying towards the window opening upon the side alley. Then taking the mutilated body of his son, he stretched it out upon the same floor, but partly on its face, and with its head resting upon the mother's hips. Then going into the dining-room, he lifted the bleeding form of his little daughter—whose features although set rigidly in death, wore a sweet, pleasant smile—and carrying it into the kitchen placed it beside the form of the boy.

Only in one way did he try to evade a too hasty discovery. The current of blood which welled from the gashed throat of his wife was running towards the kitchen door, and fearful that it might course through under the door, he rolled up a white table cloth and laid it across the floor, so that the blood tide would be stopped. Then going to the sink, he took a small rag and, with the aid of water, cleaned his hands of their red stains. Then placing upon the sink a boiler which had been standing in the way, he left the scene of his fiendish butchery, and putting on his clothes, passed out the front door, which he closed, and walked down the street. But the thoughts of the terrible crime he could not efface. He acted strangely—like one who did not know what to do—as if his mind was confused. While passing on in this manner, an officer of the Ninth Police District accosted him. He responded in so unusual and strange a tone that he was taken in custody, the officer believing him insane.

Learning that he was to be taken to the station, Blackstone broke away from his custodians and dashed down the street, evading all pursuit; on he went, now running, now walking quickly, until he reached Chesnut street wharf. The sight of the water did not stop him, but stepping on to the edge of the wharf, and before a hand could be given to his rescue, he plunged into the water to rise, once, twice, and then sink. There can be no doubt that temporary insanity, caused by financial troubles, led him to commit the terrible deeds, for which he has voluntarily gone to render an account.

These, then, are the details of the frightful murder. Time may give some new developments, but all the circumstances are here given that are required in making a faithful record of this shocking crime. Some have believed that the tragedy occurred on Sunday evening, but this could not be, since the next door neighbors say that on Monday morning they heard Blackstone and his wife conversing.

There is a large crowd, and great excitement, around the house of the murdered ones this morning. No new developments have been made. The Coroner's inquest will elicit nothing further than what is now known.

THE VICTIMS.

This morning Mr. Horne, the undertaker having the bodies in charge, was placing them in coffins, preparatory to their being sent on to Connecticut this evening.

Mr. Lee, the father of Mrs. Blackstone, arrived in the city last evening.

HORROR UPON HORRORS.

An Intemperate Man Found Dead.

This morning Corning Daniels was notified to hold an inquest, at No. 726 South Sixth street, upon the body of Andrew C. Coogan, aged twenty-eight years, who was found dead in bed at an early hour this morning.

In consequence of a rumor to the effect that Coogan had died from violence, Detective Brown was detailed by Chief Ench to investigate the case. He did so, and ascertained the following facts:—The deceased lived with his mother, and occupied two rooms in the above numbered residence. He had not worked any for the past two years, and was addicted to intemperance. He and his mother were engaged in moving. During the afternoon Coogan collected together a lot of old iron, and with the money obtained by the sale went on a spree and did not return until half-past 11 o'clock last night. Then he was greatly under the influence of liquor.

He entered his apartment and threw himself on some bedding which lay on the floor, and this morning he was found dead, lying on his face. A portion of the bed was saturated with blood, which had flown from the nose and mouth of the deceased. His death was attributed to suffocation.

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

The Roads in Philadelphia—Their Operations for 1868, in Comparison with 1867.

Below we give the operations of the different passenger railway companies of Philadelphia for the year 1868, in comparison with 1867. The figures are obtained principally from the Auditor-General's report on the railroads of the State for the year 1868, which has just been issued. Where the Auditor-General's report was defective—the number of passengers carried by some of the roads being the principal cases—we have supplied the blanks by careful estimates.

	NAME OF ROAD.	Authorized Capital.	Paid in Capital.	Floating and Funded Debt.	Rate per cent of dividend.	Cost of Road and Equipment.	Length of Rd in Miles	No. of Cars.	Horses and Mules.	Real Estate Exclusive of Roadway.	Passengers Carried. 1867.	Passengers Carried. 1868.	Expenses. 1867.	Expenses. 1868.	Receipts. 1867.	Receipts. 1868.	U. States.	Taxes (1868).	1867	1868
1	Thirds' Tenth and Eleventh Streets)	$500,000	$192,750	.....	12	$179,635	7.25	37	302	$65,757	8,500,000	8,646,208	$134,338	$137,718	298,964	298,964	$5,784	$1,878	1,000	1,000
2	Frankford and Southwark (Fifth and Sixth Sts.)	500,000	491,750	$200,000	8	762,491	12.5	60	268	276,300	4,000,000	4,865,719	238,146	226,687	265,142	265,142	5,124	1,664	1,000	1,000
3	Germantown (4th and 8th Sts. and Girard Av.)	1,000,000	112,245	$50,000	6	542,270	25	59	364	63,500	3,300,000	3,900,000	250,802	255,802	274,574	274,574	5,124	1,664	1,000	1,000
4	Girard College (Bridge Avenue)	500,000	170,000	.....	6	171,712	3.5	11	48	50,000	1,785,000	1,875,000	96,239	98,228	92,228	92,228	2,562	832	1,000	1,000
5	Green and Coates Sts.	500,000	150,000	.....	6	226,280	5	18	113	70,280	2,730,000	3,010,000	144,805	156,785	169,569	169,569	3,843	1,248	1,000	1,000
6	Hestonville (Arch, Race and Vine Sts.)	2,650,000	398,390	$50,000	6	472,889	11	45	260	100,000	3,400,000	3,607,283	183,091	194,693	226,044	226,044	5,124	1,664	1,000	1,000
7	Lombard and South Sts.	500,000	90,000	.....	6	165,927	3.5	18	113	30,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	58,483	58,785	68,539	68,539	1,281	416	1,000	1,000
8	Philadelphia City (Chesnut and Walnut Streets)	750,000	225,000	$200,000	6	416,265	5	27	140	.....	3,845,941	4,175,418	173,033	183,091	228,044	228,044	5,124	1,664	1,000	1,000
9	Philadelphia and Darby	1,000,000	160,000	$92,365	6	250,439	11	48	260	.....	803,611	879,265	38,871	38,871	38,871	38,871	1,281	416	1,000	1,000
10	Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry (Spruce and Pine)	1,000,000	255,300	$89,000	6	295,588	3.5	18	113	40,000	1,712,891	1,700,000	67,606	70,545	40,799	40,799	1,281	416	1,000	1,000
11	Ridge Avenue and Manayunk	1,000,000	120,507	$5,500	6	179,690	3	18	113	.....	.....	560,000	34,538	34,074	38,857	38,857	1,281	416	1,000	1,000
12	Schuylkill River	500,000	50,000	$63,300	6	47,464	3	18	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,281	416	1,000	1,000
13	Second and Third Streets	961,100	578,387	.....	7	628,813	3.5	18	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,281	416	1,000	1,000
14	Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets	500,000	130,000	$109,300	7	116,918	2.5	11	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,281	416	1,000	1,000
15	Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets	1,000,000	.....	37,408	.....	.....	2.5	11	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,281	416	1,000	1,000
16	Union	1,000,000	400,000	$60,000	10	784,927	6.5	29	140	125,000	7,600,000	6,539,143	302,708	321,034	406,156	406,156	5,124	1,664	1,000	1,000
17	West Philadelphia (Market Street)	500,000	375,000	115,000	10	571,065	6.5	29	140	45,000	4,105,000	4,305,866	58,341	63,969	60,025	60,025	2,562	832	1,000	1,000
										100,000	2,205,000	2,586,539	109,569	98,896	131,725	131,725	2,562	832	1,000	1,000
	Totals	13,011,100	†$8,832,329	$1,832,765	.....	$5,839,720	172.5	685	3874	$1,016,498	47,647,453	50,465,512	$2,415,329	$2,460,706	$3,016,204	$3,016,204	$83,363	$27,456	17,000	17,000

*Per share.
†Estimated.
‡Exclusive of Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets.
§Including $1816 distributed among the roads, where the amount is not given in detail.

THE ACCIDENTS OF THE YEAR.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Passengers. Killed.	Passengers. Injured.	Others. Killed.	Others. Injured.	Total. Killed.	Total. Injured.
Citizens'	...	...	1	...	1	...
Frank'd and South'k	1	3	...	1	1	3
Germantown	...	...	1	...	1	1
Girard College	...	...	1	...	1	...
Green and Coates Sts.	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hestonville	...	1	2	1	2	2
Lom. and South Sts.	...	...	1	...	1	...
Philadelphia City	...	...	2	...	2	...
Ridge Av. & Man'k.	1	...	...	...	1	...
Second and Third Sts.	...	4	...	1	...	5
13th and 15th Streets	...	1	...	...	...	1
West Philadelphia	1	...	...	...	1	...
	3	9	8	5	11	14

No employe of any of the roads was killed during the year, and but one—belonging to the Hestonville (Arch, Race, and Vine Streets) line—was injured.

RUN OVER HIS HAND.—About 9 o'clock last night Richard Lloyd fell off the front platform of a Fourth street car at Fourth and Master streets. The wheels of the vehicle passed over his left hand, frightfully mutilating it. Dr. Shapleigh is of the opinion that the hand will have to be amputated.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Josiah Steel, George Smith, and Alexander Harvey were caught last night in the act of stealing the shoes from the persons of "bummers" asleep on the side-walk at Seventh and Shippen streets. The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall, and were committed for trial.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Police Station, this afternoon, two men named John Brockman and John Hennessey had a hearing, charged with the larceny of shoes, clothing, etc., from the Almshouse. They were arrested with the property in their possession. The accused were held in $800 bail to answer.

Catharine Morris was charged with assaulting Mary Reed, daughter of Ellen Reed, living at No. 3 Gaston court. The testimony showed that the child was beaten by the defendant, and so badly that she is now under medical treatment. Catharine was held to answer.

John Young had a hearing, charged with assaulting John Haussar. The latter testified that defendant entered his place and seized him by the neck, at the same time using threatening language. Young was bound over for trial.

Ignatz Genther and Francis Schneider, the former for keeping a disorderly house, and the latter with assault and battery. Mr. William Walton testified that Ignatz occupied a house adjoining complainant's, and that last Sunday dancing was carried on in the premises. Walton spoke to him about it, and defendant threatened him. Schneider threw dirt into complainant's house, and struck Mrs. Walton in the face. Defendants were held to bail.

John McClay had a further hearing, charged with allowing prisoners to escape from the First District Station House on last Sunday. He was under the influence of liquor, and allowed Hugh Green and another prisoner to escape.

The operator at the station deposed that one Patrick Lafferty came into the station house on Sunday night and conversed with McClay, and went out with him. About 11 o'clock the escape was made known. Green had carried away the key and lock. The cell had been opened to allow Lafferty to converse with Green. The prisoner was held to bail.

WHEN men say they "think" so and so, they often mean they "wish" so and so, their desires being father to the thought. But when Wanamaker & Brown announce that their whole spring trade is to be done up with a "quick and lively sale," they not only express their wish that it might be so, but also their intention that it shall be so; and they lay out their lines of action with that one end specially in view. They prepare such a stock of goods as shall irresistibly appeal to the wants and desires of the people, and make them say not only, "I must have one of these suits," but also, "I must have it *at once*."

They mark very low prices on every article, so that there may be no pecuniary difficulty in the way of their quick sale, and then rely upon the people's ready appreciation of a good bargain.

They will doubtless have their "quick and lively sale," and fill the spring work of Oak Hall in arraying our people in elegant and seasonable garments will be done up in a few weeks, instead of dragging itself over long months far into the summer.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—This morning, before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., Esq., John Bunfill had a hearing on the charge of having in his possession counterfeit United States postage currency, with intent to pass the same. No evidence, however, appeared to connect the defendant with a criminal act or intent, and as when arrested only four pieces of counterfeit money were found on his person, among a quantity of good money, the Commissioner thought the case was a proper one for a discharge, and the defendant was accordingly released.

MR. HENRY G. GOWEN, banker, stock and exchange broker, and dealer in gold and Government securities, is located at No. 111 S. Third street, where he will be pleased to meet all those who wish to engage in financial transactions. Mr. Gowen has a thorough knowledge of his business, and is known as a gentleman of fair and honest dealings. We doubt not but what he will soon have a host of patrons.

THE great auction sale of American oil paintings belonging to the American Art Gallery, New York, will commence this evening, continuing to-morrow and Friday evenings, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. The collection is of the highest order; many pictures by eminent artists, numbering over two hundred gems. Those wishing works of art should attend.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.—Conrad Weiss, who on the 7th of March last was beaten with an oak stave in the hands of Joseph Doll, died at the German Hospital this morning. The day after the occurrence Doll was arrested on the Norristown Railroad, and committed by Alderman Pancoast to await the result of the injuries. The beating occurred in a beer saloon at Thirty-second and Thompson streets.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—William Anderson, Thomas McNully, and George Miller visited house No. 1312 Wood street last night, and amused themselves by beating Mr. Patrick Murphy and wife the alleged occupants. The accused were arrested and held to answer by Alderman Massey.

ASSAULTING HIS NEPHEW.—Philip Maguire was arrested yesterday for assaulting his nephew. It is alleged that he beat the young man in a fearful manner about the head and face. The accused was held to answer by Alderman Toland.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Peirce and Allison.—In the case of James Shields, charged with the murder of Andrew Golden, on the 2d of November, 1868, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. T. P. Ransford, Christian Kneass, and William B. Mann, Esqs., represented the defendant.

This morning the case of the Commonwealth against Michael Teehan was called and put upon trial. The prisoner, a young man of respectable appearance, is charged with the murder of Joseph Smith, having on the night of the 25th of December last inflicted upon the deceased a wound of which he died upon the 4th of January following. It was alleged that the defendant and deceased on Christmas night met in a tavern in South Front street, and following up a quarrel they had had the night before, engaged in a fight in which the defendant inflicted the fatal stab in the right thigh of the deceased. On trial. Henry J. McCarthy and J. T. Pratt, Esqs., for the prisoner.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Hare—Henry Wile vs. The Howard Express Company. An action to recover a package of money sent through the defendants from Reading to be delivered in this city, and destroyed by fire while in their hands. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $185 24.

Cathsrine Strong vs. David Gillinan. An action to recover rent for premises in Strawberry street. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Stroud.—King & Baird vs. Bullitt & Fairthorn. An action to recover for money received by the defendants for the use of the plaintiffs. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs, $4382 99.

J. Jarden and nephew vs. The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company. An action to recover for the loss of a mule which was killed by falling through a plank-crossing on the defendants' road, at Eighteenth and Prime streets, which was laid to the defendants' negligence in failing to keep the crossing in proper condition. On trial.

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Fifth Page.

COLLIER.—On Tuesday evening, March 30, at his residence, No. 1936 Arch street, DANIEL L. COLLIER, Esq., in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, April 3, at 12 o'clock. Funeral services at the West Spruce Street Church. Interment at the Woodlands Cemetery.

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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Civil Tenure Bill—Its Virtual Repeal Expected—A Compromise in the Conference Committee.

The Tax on Whisky—Remarks of Judge Kelly.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A Compromise on the Civil Tenure Bill

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The conference committee on the Tenure of office bill met this morning at 10 o'clock, and remained in session until 12. When the committee first met both sides persevered in their several propositions, but it was discovered that some compromise must be effected. A new measure was then proposed, upon which all the members of the conference agreed. It is virtually the repeal of the law, though enough remains to keep the law in existence. The report of the conference committee is now being prepared, and as soon as completed it will be reported in both houses and probably agreed to.

Special Agents of the Treasury.

Secretary Boutwell will discharge all special agents of the Treasury Department. He is of the opinion that while there may be some good officers among them, he does not know that fact and their dismissal will be likely to develope it. As he is responsible for the management of the Treasury, he wants to know precisely the character of the men under him.

Alleged Fraudulent Issue of Bonds.

The Pacific Railroad Committee commenced their investigation into the alleged fraudulent issue of bonds by the Central Pacific Railroad. W. F. Chandler made an elaborate argument before the committee to show that the bonds were issued in violation of the law. He is supported by Caleb Cushing. To morrow the investigation will be continued, when representatives of the Union Pacific Road will produce facts in support of the assertion that the bonds were not issued in due form.

Judge Kelley and the Tax on Whisky.

In the House yesterday, while the supplementary Tax bill was up, General Logan in a sharp speech referred to Judge Kelley's efforts to have the tax lowered, and time for taking the whisky out of bond extended, and intimated that it was done for the benefit of a few Philadelphia whisky firms, who had united with the New York whisky ring. Judge Kelley, in the course of a neat and forcible speech of ten minutes, met the charge as follows:—"I say to the House, as I have said to former Congresses, that I bring to the elucidation of this question the knowledge I gathered in a large establishment in Philadelphia from gentlemen who prior to the war were building up a trade in fine American whiskies, and excluding foreign liquors from our markets by presenting superior articles of home production. The firms from whom I derive my knowledge, and whose interest I advocate here frankly, as I do those of every other American manufacturer, compare in historic character and present reputation with gentlemen engaged in any other business in the country. I speak of such firms as John Gibson's Sons & Co., Henry S. Hannis & Co., of Catherwoods, the and firstlast of these houses having existed for more than sixty years in the city I represent.

"Nine months ago, these, with eight or ten other houses of equal character, held nearly twenty million gallons of fine whisky—table whisky, such as gentlemen who furnish liquor at all provide for their friends: whisky, such as has largely excluded spurious French brandy from our sideboards, and which, before the internal revenue tax was imposed on it, was entering largely into our foreign export trade—allow me to say that these manufacturers and dealers in fine whisky were men who paid $1,300,000 of revenue, which was paid last year. Whatever fraud there was then upon revenue was in the lower grade of whiskies.

"These finer qualities increase in value so much by age that owners of them are ready to add twelve cents on each gallon for the privilege of holding them a year, or twenty-four per cent. per annum trx. Mr. Speaker, I would be false and recreant to the interests of my constituents if, from apprehension of imputation or denunciation by the gentleman from Illinois, or any other man, I saw a great national or individual interest sacrificed to gratify a few speculators."

Sales of Coal.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Delaware, Lackawanna; and Western Railroad Company to-day disposed of 80,000 tons of Scranton coal at auction which is deliverable at Elizabethport, New Jersey, during the coming month. The following prices were realized:—Lump, $4·30 to $4·37½; steamer, $4·45 to $4·47½; broken, $4·45 to $4·50; egg, $4·62½; stove, $4·85 to $4·95; nut, $4·30 to $4·40. The general market shows an advance in price on all grades except lump.

FROM NEW YORK.

Rising of the Hudson.

ALBANY, March 31.—The water is eight to ten feet deep on the piers. No lives have been lost. The river is free of ice here, but blocked below. No teams have arrived from the West since Saturday. The freshet on the Mohawk is sub siding.

BUFFALO, March 31.—The rivers and creeks in every direction are much swollen, and the mails are detained.

Albert Marricott and Alfred Dupont were drowned in Tonawanda creek.

The Weston Walking-Match.

BUFFALO, March 31.—The excitement in regard to the walking-match between Payne and Weston is on the increase. The betting is heavy, and almost even. At the last accounts Weston walked fifty-eight miles without stopping, and was forty minutes ahead of Payne, who stopped for refreshments. The bridges at Cataraugus creek had been carried away by the freshet, which detained Weston, and Payne caught up with him. Weston obtained a team to convey his judges and left before 11 o'clock. Payne was detained for want of a team to convey his judges. The public sentiment favors Payne. Considering the muddy condition of the roads both men have made splendid walking. They are expected to make the trip in little over twenty-nine hours.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Arrived, steamship City of New York, from Liverpool.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company since January 1 have shipped from this port to Japan 3220 tons of coal, to San Francisco, 3892, and to Hong Kong, 805 tons.

Drowned.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 31.—Mary Drury, an operative in Cherry Valley Mill, mistook the way in the dark last night, walked into the river, and was drowned.

Political.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Democrats carry the town of Sing Sing by 250 majority, a gain of 130.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Stocks firm. Gold, 131¾. Exchange, 9·8, 8-9ths. 1862, 116; do. 1864, 113½; do. 1865, 116; new, 112½; 1867, 113; 10-40s, 105½; Missouri 6s, 87¾; Canton Co., 69¼; Cumberland preferred, 35; New York Central, 160¾; Reading, 97½; Hudson River, 138¾; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 96¾; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89; Cleveland and Toledo, 107; Chicago and Rock Island, 134¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 124¾; Erie, 84¾.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Cotton weak; sales of 866 bales at 29c. Flour dull and easier, and without decided change; sales of 8500 barrels. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c.; sales of 23,000 bushels; No. 2 $1·50; white Michigan, $1·60. Corn firmer and advanced 1c.; sales of 34,000 at 88@91c. Oats dull; sales of 10,000 bushels at 70@77. Beef quiet. Pork dull and lower; new mess, $31·25@31·75. Lard heavy; steam, 18¾c. Whisky quiet, and quotations are nominal.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—Cotton quiet and steady, nominally 29c. Flour quiet and steady. Howard Street superfine $6·50@6·75; do. extra $6·75@7·75; do. family $7·50@8·50; City Mills superfine $6·50@7·00; do. extra $7·25@9·75; do. family $8·50@12·75. Western superfine $6·50@6·75; do extra $6·50@8·25; do. family $8·75@9·50. Wheat firm at $2·15@2·25 for choice red and $1·70@1·90 for Pennsylvania. Corn scarce; sales of white at 81@85c. and yellow at 86c. Oats and Rye steady and unchanged. Whisky less firm at 93c.

NEW YORK.

The Murder of an Austrian Count—A Curious History.

The body which was discovered on Sunday last, floating in the water near the Elysian Fields, with a knife plunged in the heart, has at last been identified as that of Frederick Wesser, an Austrian nobleman. The face was recogn